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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR CHINESE-AUSTRALIAN COOPERATION

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 pp 7-8

[Article by Zhu Minzhi [2612 2404 0037]: "Australian Leader's Visit to China; Visit Strengthens Bilateral Ties"]

[Text] Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia paid his second visit to China as head of government from 18 to 25 May. World opinion takes this visit as a clear sign that Chinese-Australian relations are getting closer and closer.

During his visit, Hawke said that he would devote himself to promoting Chinese-Australian friendship and establishing an even more trustful relationship with the Chinese leadership. He met and talked with Chinese leaders for more than 10 hours during which the two sides discussed in depth and exchanged views on a range of bilateral, regional and international economic and political issues.

Hawke thought highly of the progress China has made in its strategy of reform and modernization. He believed what China is doing under the guidance of the strategy is the most crucial event in the world today. He also said that China's spectacular achievements in the last 7 years have added new momentum to the historic progression of the Pacific region, particularly the western Pacific region, to a position of central importance in the world economy.

As Chinese leaders see it, Chinese-Australian relations are free from historical scars and conflicts of interest. China and Australia have their own respective strengths and can help make up each other's weaknesses. In his talks with Bob Hawke, Zhao Ziyang expressed the hope that the friendly cooperative relations between China and Australia will develop steadily on a long-term basis.

In Beijing, Hawke met with Chairman Deng Xiaoping for the first time. Deng Xiaoping, who is in his 80's, explained to Hawke the long-term prospects of China's economy in the remainder of the present century and the first years of the next. Speculating on the future of Chinese-Australian relations, he told Hawke that Chinese and Australian leaders should be good friends, as should the two nations, and that all friendly nations in the world are welcome to participate actively in China's reform.

Chinese-Australian relations in recent years are characterized by the frequent visits the two nation's top leaders pay one another, supplemented by written communications in which they exchange opinions on world and bilateral issues. In April 1983, Zhao Ziyang became the first Chinese premier in history to visit Australia. Since he was also the first head of government to visit that nation after Hawke formed his new government, his visit was exceptionally significant.

When General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] visited Australia together in April 1985, Prime Minister Hawke specially flew from Canberra, the national capital, to Perth, the capital of Western Australia, to welcome them and accompanied them on their visit to various places in Western Australia and South Australia. During their current visit to China, Bob Hawke and Mrs. Hawke were met in Chengdu by Hu Yaobang, who had been inspecting southern Gansu. After welcoming them at the Chengdu airport, Hu Yaobang accompanied them as they toured Chengdu and later joined them on their flight to Nanjing. When informed by Jiangsu leaders of the province's remarkable achievement of doubling its gross output value within 5 years, Hawke said that Australia would make vigorous efforts to cooperate with Jiangsu in harbor development and wool production. He also noted that Australia would maintain friendly relations with Jiangsu.

Hu Qili held discussions with Hawke in Nanjing and accompanied him when he toured the city. Then they flew to the Xiamen Special Economic Zone together.

For 4 days Hu Yaobang and Hu Qili accompanied Hawke on his trip of southern China, a vivid illustration of the close friendship between the two nations' leaders and a fine chapter in the annals of friendly Chinese-Australian relations.

High on the agenda of Prime Minister Hawke's latest visit was the development of bilateral economic cooperation. While he was in China, there was a succession of favorable reports on the results of such cooperation. The two countries signed a comprehensive agreement on a joint venture, the Portland Aluminum Plant; a contract on the Jingao Wool Spinning Company, Ltd, also a joint venture; a plan for the promotion of technical cooperation; two memorandums, one concerning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the other on the control of diseases caused by a lack of iodine; and an agreement on the joint establishment of a wool warehouse in Nanjing. On 24 April, the International Wool Spinning Company, Ltd., a Chinese-Australian joint venture in Zhangzhou, was opened. These seven instances of cooperation in just 5 days testify to the big stride forward in Chinese-Australian relations.

Chinese-American economic cooperation, limited to agriculture a few years ago, has now been broadened to include such new territories as iron and steel, wool, transport, nonferrous metals, manufacturing, light and textile industries. The methods of cooperation have also become increasingly diversified, including joint ventures, enterprises wholly owned by Australian capital, Chinese investments in Australia and Australian investments in China. From 1982 through 1985, over 20 joint venture agreements were signed by Chinese and Australian enterprises.

In his talks and meetings with Chinese leaders during his trip, Hawke was especially concerned to explore the ways and means of strengthening bilateral economic relations. The Chinese side praised Australia's position on the world economy and North-South relations. They believed that as far as economic cooperation is concerned, there is much China and Australia can do to supply what the other lacks and make up each other's deficiencies and that the prospects are bright.

Bilateral trade has grown rapidly in recent years. Already China is the fifth largest market for Australian goods while Australia is China's sixth largest trading partner. The total value of Chinese-Australian trade reached \$1.2 billion in 1985.

A current concern is the longstanding trade deficit China has been running up with Australia. Hawke said that Australia understands China's concern about the deficit and the importance of increasing Chinese exports to Australia. The Australian government would continue to carry out its plan to help China step up exports to Australia.

The day after he arrived in Beijing, Hawke had another tennis match with Vice Premier Wan Li [8001 6849]. They got acquainted on the tennis court during Hawke's first visit to China in February 1984 and have since become close friends. At the end of the game, Hawke again extended an invitation to Wan Li to visit Australia, which the latter gladly accepted. The two men are now scheduled to pit their tennis skills against each other once more in Australia.

The results of Hawke's latest visit to China are strong evidence that the friendly, cooperative relations between China and Australia are advancing to a higher level. As Zhao Ziyang said, the development of Chinese-Australian relations will not only benefit the peoples of the two nations, but also contribute to the stability and progress of the Asian Pacific region.

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CSO: 4005/787

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YANG XIGUANG ON CULTURAL IMPORTS, EXCHANGES

HK250205 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Yang Xiguang [2799 6007 0342]: "Cultural Imports and Exchanges in the Course of Opening Up to the Outside World"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] With Shanghai City's research on cultural development strategy as the starting point, at present, quite a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are doing research concerning the cultural development of their own regions. This is a new subject put forward in the ideological and cultural fields, which conforms with the needs of reform and construction. This new subject will probably arouse a cultural craze, so we should be happy about it. In order to promote cultural development, there are numerous topics for us to study, among which, we should pay particular attention to the cultural imports and exchanges in the course of opening up to the outside world. I briefly talked about this question at the Shanghai symposium, and later, I wrote an article of about 1,000 characters on this question, which was published in JIEFANG RIBAO on 11 May 1986. Now, I'd like to discuss this question in detail.

/1. To Inherit and Develop All the Cultural Achievements of Mankind is the Historical Task of the Communists/

Based on such an understanding, which is that the communists have always paid greater attention to inheriting and absorbing all the excellent cultural achievements of mankind, be they historical or contemporary achievements, we have put forward the question of cultural imports and exchanges. On this point, Marx is our glorious example. When Marx was founding his theory, he relied on knowledge obtained by mankind under the capitalist system to study and do research on all the achievements created in the history of civilization and all the achievements created by the human mind. Lenin once pointed out: "That Marxism which is a revolutionary and proletarian ideological system, has won worldwide historical significance is because it has not cast off the most precious achievements of the bourgeois times, but on the contrary, has absorbed and transformed all the valuable things in the ideological and cultural development of mankind over the past 2,000 years" (Selected Works of Lenin" Volume 4, p 362). Lenin also said: "Only by clearly understanding culture created during the whole course of

the development of mankind and transforming this kind of culture can we find a proletarian culture. Without such an understanding, we will not be able to accomplish this task. The proletarian culture cannot fall down from the heaven, and nor can it be created by those who regard themselves as experts on proletarian culture, because such an idea is complete nonsense. The proletarian culture should be the normal development of all the knowledge created by mankind under the oppression of the capitalist society, landlord society and the bureaucratic society. All these channels, big or small, lead to the proletarian culture either in the past, at present or in the future" ("Selected Works of Lenin", Volume 4, p 348). Over 40 years ago, Mao Zedong once pointed out: "China should absorb a large number of foreign progressive cultures and use them as the raw material of her own cultural food. This work was far from enough in the past. We should absorb all the useful things, including not only the present socialist culture and new-democratic culture but also the ancient cultures of foreign countries, for example, the cultures of the enlightenment period of the capitalist countries" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Volume 2, p 667). Today, in order to establish socialist culture with Chinese characteristics, it is important for us to inherit and develop our country's excellent national culture, especially the new culture created in the course of the Chinese people's revolution and construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. And at the same time, we should also boldly import and absorb a large number of advanced cultural achievements in the world. Only by smashing autarky and isolation, which hinder cultural development, can we create conditions for the development of our nation's new culture. Its significance shows that inheriting and developing all the cultural achievements of mankind is the unshirkable historical duty of our communists. Of course, we also have the task of enabling Chinese culture to enter the world, which is also an important task concerning cultural exchanges. I will not elaborate on this for the time being.

## /2. Cultural Exchanges Are a Law of the Cultural Development of Various Nations and a World-wide Cultural Phenomenon./

The history of the world cultural development shows that the development of the cultures of all nations is governed by the laws of mutual infiltration, mutual exchange, mutual import, mutual absorption and continued polarization among the cultures of different regions and different nations. Take our ancient nation for example, the culture of the Han Dynasty was the combination of the culture of the Huaxia nationality and the culture of the Yidi nationality in the previous Chin Dynasty. Today's culture of the Chinese nation is the result of the development and combination of the culture of the Han nationality and the cultures of other fraternal nationalities of the Han Dynasty, and is also the result of the absorption of the achievements of quite a number of foreign cultures, including Indian culture which entered China in the post-Eastern Han period, the culture of the western regions which was imported by China in the Han Dynasty and the Tang Dynasty, and the Qidan culture, the Mongolian culture, the Arab culture and the Western Christian culture which were absorbed by China after the Sung and Yuan Dynasties. A culture formed on such a basis is more advanced and richer as compared with the single Huaxia culture and Han culture. On the other hand,



the European culture has also absorbed the Indian culture, the Arab culture and the Chinese culture. In fact, the exchange, import and absorption of culture among different nations has been a tendency in the development of the history of mankind. For nearly a century, this tendency has become ever more obvious because the large-scale industrial production has gained a dominant position in the world. Just as what Marx and Engles pointed out in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party: "The past regional and national autarky has been replaced by the mutual contacts and mutual dependence among regions and nations. Both the situation in material production and the situation in spiritual production are the same. The spiritual products of all the nations have become public property. National onesidedness and limitations have become increasingly impossible. As a result, the cultures of various nations and regions have formed a kind of world culture" (according to the original editor's note of the MANIFESTO, the word "culture" here refers to the written works on science, art, philosophy and some other fields). Thus, along with the development of large-scale industrial production, it is impossible for an absolute natural economy and isolated culture to exist, let alone to develop. In fact, in contemporary times, just like economic development, the development of ideology, morality, natural science, human studies and so on has went beyond national boundaries to become a world-wide cultural phenomenon.

/3. That the Chinese Working Class Has Come Into the Historical Arena and the Social Changes in China are Closely linked with Foreign Ideologies and Cultures./

After the Opium War, imperialism invaded China, breaking up China's autarkical state. The direct consequence was that China was reduced to semi-colonial status, a fact which the Chinese people were unwilling to accept. However, there was also another consequence which imperialism was unwilling to see: The development of China's capitalism. Thus, bourgeoisie, proletariat and workers' movement emerged in China. Later, under the influence of the October Revolution in Russia, Marxism and Leninism spread into China, which led to the founding of the Chinese Communist Party which carried out social changes and established the new China. It can be said that the birth of the Chinese Communist Party and the social changes carried out under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party could not be separated from the influence of foreign ideology and culture. Since our party itself is the product of the integration of foreign ideology and culture (which are essentially Marxism) with the reality of China, and our party has successfully carried out a social transformation in China, why should we fear the import and influence of the foreign ideology and culture? The cultural transformation of a country is caused by the country's social transformation. On the other hand, the cultural transformation can act as a guide to the social transformation. The overall cultural transformation can provide the spiritual sine qua non for the political, economic and ideological transformations. The cultural transformation can also provide the correct guiding theory, moral standard, scientific knowledge and various kinds of cultural methods for the social transformation so as to ensure the smooth progress of the social transformation. The disputes between Chinese culture and Western culture during the period of the "May 4 Movement"



and the various discussions on how to treat western culture in the new situation of reform at present all reflect the characteristics of our times and are also a demand for cultural transformation in the period of social transformation.

/4. The idea of "Taking In" and the Idea of "Incorporating Things of Diverse Nature" are Foresighted Ideologies Regarding the Establishment of China's New Culture./

The idea of "taking in" advocated by Lu Xun in the 1930's and the idea of "incorporating things of diverse nature" advocated by Beijing University during the period of the "May 4 Movement" are foresighted ideologies regarding the establishment of China's new culture. In the Opium War, imperialism blew open China's door with their cannons and brought us western cultures. At the very beginning, we were forced to accept the western cultures. However, the influx of the ideological trend of the western cultures indeed awakened a lot of advanced Chinese intellectuals and encouraged them to actively import western cultures and truth from the west. This situation reached its climax during the "May 4 Movement". The import of Marxism into China provided China with a correct ideology on importing and learning western cultures.

Today, our situation is fundamentally different from the situation at that time. We put forward the idea of opening up the world in a new historical period after summing up the miserable lessons of China's autarky after liberation. This means that we began to actively and consciously absorb and import all the achievements of western ideologies and cultures and all the achievements of human civilization without being forced or pressured to do it by any external forces. We actively put forward this decision according to the needs of the new situation of reform and construction.

In fact, in the old China, some advanced Chinese intellectuals already realized that it was necessary to import advanced western cultures, sciences and technologies in order to develop our country's national economy and culture. At that time, Lu Xun already realized that in order to understand foreign things, "we should use our brains and vision and actively take them in?" He said: "Without taking in foreign things, people cannot become new people by themselves; without taking in foreign things, literature and art cannot become new literature and art by themselves" ("Complete Works of Lu Xun" volume 6, pp 39-40). However, it was impossible to truly realize the idea of "taking in" foreign things under the social system of the old China. Only today when we have implemented the policy of opening up do we really have the conditions for implementing the idea of "taking in". The implementation of the idea of "taking in" can broaden our horizons and encourage us to import the latest achievements of western education, science, culture and so on and make them serve our purposes. It is foolish to adopt the attitude of indiscriminately negating and rejecting western cultures.

/5. To Overcome the Psychology of Fear and Boldly and Greatly Absorb the New Cultures, New Ideologies and New Concepts in the World to Serve China's Reform and Building of the Modernizations./

In order to carry out cultural import and exchanges in the course of opening up to the outside world, at present, we should first solve the problem of the psychology of fear. What do we fear? We fear that cultural imports and exchanges will affect the development of our national culture. This kind of fear is absolutely unnecessary. To take the period after the Han and Tang Dynasties and the period after the Song and Yuan Dynasties as an example, during both periods, there was large scale sino-foreign cultural exchanges. The result of such exchanges pushed forward the development of the Chinese national culture instead of destroying the excellent culture of our nation. Because our nation has a rich culture with a deep basis, so it is possible to integrate the imported foreign cultures with our own culture to develop a new national culture without "letting the secondary supercede the primary." At the same time, the culture of a country will always reflect the historical and realistic existence of the country, otherwise, the country could not have been established.

Here, there is a question of how to deal with China's traditional culture. Here, China's traditional culture refers to the traditional culture before the "May 4 Movement." China's traditional culture indeed has a lot of excellent achievements. However, it has also given us a heavy burden. Because it was established on the basis of feudal system and a self-sufficient natural economy, the concept of a feudal and small-scale farming ideology is its mainstream. Until now, the evil legacy of such ideology still has a strong influence and has become a big obstacle to our reform, which we will have to take great efforts to criticize. We should adopt a correct method to deal with this question and should absorb foreign cultures so as to transfuse new blood into the Chinese culture and push forward with the reform and construction of our country.

I think that generally speaking, all of us still have confidence in our national culture. What many people worry about most is that the import of foreign cultures will bring in both the essence and the dross. The dross will have a corrosive influence on the ideology and spirit of the people of our country. We must pay attention to this question and distinguish the "essence" from the "dross." We should improve the ability of our people in light of the reality of our country to distinguish between the two. However, we should not worry too much. First, we have always adhered to the policy of "discarding the dross and selecting the essence" in dealing with the traditional culture of China and the imported foreign cultures. Of course, we must adopt a scientific attitude in distinguishing the "essence" from the "dross." The essence or the dross must be judged by practice and must not be judged by our own free wills. When importing the achievements of advanced Western cultures, we should practically criticize the dross which comes in together with the essence. However, there is no need to be surprised at the dross, and nor is there any need to give up eating for fear of choking. Second, for quite a long time after liberation, our country was in a generally closed state. So once our country is opened up to the

world, the people and masses will certainly feel very fresh. On the other hand, because of the low standard of education among the broad masses of people they probably lack the ability to accept foreign cultures. However, this does not matter too much. So long as we stick to opening up our country to the world and Sino-foreign cultural exchanges, and gradually raise the educational standard of the people and masses, and improve our work in various other fields, the problems will surely be solved. At any rate, we must not close China's door again.

On the question of importation. At present, most of us do not have a heavy ideological burden on importing modern science and technology from advanced countries and management science developed on the basis of modern science and technology in advanced countries. Nor do we worry too much about importing classical works on philosophy and social science from ancient Greece and Rome as well as from the 19th century, and world masterpieces on philosophy and social science, and so on. However, we still have reservations about, and even refuse to import and absorb: ideological trends and theories from various schools in the world workers' movement; new ideologies, concepts and methodologies (including new methodologies in social science research) formed on the basis of modern materials; the modern education system, and so on. This situation should be changed because these new ideologies, concepts and methodologies are closely linked with development of the modern material basis and modern science and technology in advanced countries. If we separate them, it will be difficult for us: To have complete understanding; to make an appraisal of the most advanced and latest things of our times; and to bring the imported science and technology into more effective play. What is more, the reform we are presently carrying out is an overall one, including not only reform of the economic structure, but also reform of the political structure, ideology, culture, concept and so on. This, on the one hand, we should sum up and apply new experiences and achievements made in "bringing order out of chaos," the reform of the economic structure, and other aspects since the 3rd plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. On the other hand, we should absorb the latest ideological and cultural achievements formed on the modern material basis in advanced countries, which are useful to us. We should combine the two aspects together and continue to overcome the parochial, feudal concepts of traditional small producers which obstruct our progress, so as to promote and make headway with our cause of four modernizations with larger strides. Of course, importation does not mean to indiscriminately copy, but to transform, digest and absorb foreign things in the light of the reality of our country. This requires a process. However, the prerequisite is to import foreign things because only by importing them can we understand them. If we refuse to import foreign things and do not know what is going on in the outside world, how can we absorb and digest foreign things? We are Marxists and Marxists are fearless. So we certainly have the ability to import all the latest ideological and cultural achievements from the advanced countries and make use of them.

/6. The Cultural Imports and Exchanges Require a United and Harmonious Environment. So it is Necessary to Trust Intellectuals and Entrust Them with Heavy Responsibilities./

Cultural imports and exchanges also require a united and harmonious environment. The key in creating such an environment lies in making a correct appraisal of the present intellectual's situation. We should understand their enthusiasm for making more contributions to the cause of the four modernizations, and believe that the purpose of their importing and probing some of the cultural achievements of the advanced countries is to boost the economic and cultural causes of our motherland. We must protect their enthusiasm in carrying out the reform and blazing new trails. We must stick to the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and let them carry out free discussion. Like anyone else, in the course of exploration and blazing new trails, intellectuals will unavoidably make mistakes. When such things happen, we should kindly and sincerely help them and encourage them to continue their explorations. We should not sneer at them at will by saying that they "have eaten foreign things but cannot digest foreign things," and nor should we even recklessly use such remarks as "violating the basic principles of Marxism" to hurt their feelings. On the contrary, we should do everything possible to make them feel relaxed and happy. At the same time, we should trust them and entrust them with heavy responsibilities. We have already had profound lessons from the consequences of arbitrarily adopting simple and rough methods of criticism towards intellectuals in the past. Today, we must not do the same thing again. It is true that the intellectuals should also realize the responsibilities with which they have been entrusted and actively throw themselves into the practice of reform and construction of the four modernizations. The intellectuals should also dare open up new areas; stick to truth; resist the incorrect; develop a fearless creative spirit in building the material and spiritual civilizations of our socialist motherland; and dedicate themselves to the development of our motherland's scientific and cultural causes.

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CSO: 4005/804

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### DEMOCRATIC ATMOSPHERE IN NPC, CPPCC SESSIONS DISCUSSED

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 118, 16 Apr 86 pp 5-6

[Article by Lu Hui [0712 2585]: "A Comprehensive Look at the Fourth Sessions of the Sixth NPC and CPPCC"]

[Excerpts] A Grim Situation and Numerous Contradictions

The Fourth sessions of the Sixth NPC and CPPCC were convened at the critical moment of the urban reform in China. It is a stage in which old systems are replaced by new ones and various contradictions arise one after another. The differences in interests have caused the people to have different understandings of the reform. In the second half of 1985, some students made trouble and some workers also created some disturbances due to the wage issue. In the beginning of 1986, the movement to consolidate the party's workstyle failed to produce major results. Therefore, we may say that the sessions faced a grim situation. Perhaps it is because of these reasons that the CPC deemed it necessary to sit down and sum up the experiences and lessons gained in the reform. Some people thought that these sessions would lower the tone of the reform, but the report on the "Seventh 5-year Plan" delivered by Zhao Ziyang showed that the major tone of these sessions was still reform. Zhao Ziyang announced that the motive force of China's economic development in the next 5 years is reform.

### Deng Xiaoping Boosts Morale Outside the Sessions

Deng Xiaoping did not attend these sessions, but on the morning of the NPC's opening day, he received Poul Schluter, prime minister of Denmark, in the People's Hall. This action drew much attention from the world because making a public appearance at this time after 3 months of living in seclusion can be interpreted as a kind of support provided by this strong man of China for reform--the main topic of these sessions. Immediately after this event, Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee also appeared in public to receive the president of Yugoslavia. At the reception, he pointed out that the reform of socialist countries is the trend of the times. On 6 April, the afforestation day of Beijing, almost all important CPC officials in Beijing except for Chen Yun made a group appearance in public which was the first since last September, indicating the unanimous attitude of top CPC officials toward the line of current reforms.

## Emphasis Varies in the Appraisal of the Situation

At these sessions, there were very few differing views on the point of reform, but the appraisal of situation varied slightly. Experts and scholars among the delegates and CPPCC members put more stress on certain problems arising in the reform such as foreign trade, price, and agriculture. They also made critical comments.

The most controversial issue at the sessions was the "Law on Compulsory Education." They expressed concern over the enforcement of this law. They worried about the lack of funds and teachers. There are now 240 million illiterate people in mainland China. Existing schools already suffer from an obvious shortage of funds. Some schools only have 1 yuan to spend on each student for each semester. Others barely have enough funds to pay water and electric bills. Every 1 in 5 of the 140 million pupils of China has no chair or desk to use. The phenomenon of "dilapidated buildings" is also very serious. As for teachers, not only are there not enough of them but their quality is poor too. About two-thirds of existing teachers are underqualified. The state's "Seventh 5-year Plan" has increased allocations for education, but it cannot totally solve existing problems. If they fail to make great efforts to solve these problems, it would be very difficult to enforce the law on the compulsory education of the whole people.

## Increased Democratic Atmosphere

Looking back on several NPC and CPPCC sessions held in the past, we can feel that along with the implementation of China's open-door policy, democratic atmosphere has gradually increased. Prior to the opening of these sessions, a foreign reporter asked Ceng Tao [2582 3447], the spokesman of the sessions, if differing opinions were allowed at the sessions and if everything was always approved unanimously. Ceng Tao answered: It is normal to have differing views. Of course you do not have to raise your hand if you do not agree.

When the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee voted on the list of 16 candidates to the additional members of the CPPCC standing committee, all 168 standing committee members raised their hands except one. Off the floor, someone asked Mr Ling Qihan [0407 0366 5060], the one who was against it, why he did not raise his hand. He said without reservation: I do not agree on one of the candidates so I did not raise my hand. It is reported that some members also criticized some members newly admitted to the CPPCC standing committee including Liu Zihou [0491 1311 0624] for failing to effectively implement the resolutions and policies adopted at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and hoped that they remember "leftist" lessons and make new contributions to the four modernizations in the future.

These sessions did not include the "tiger hunting" movement in the agendas. Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, delivered reports on the situation of crime in recent years. It is reported that the "tiger hunting" movement is underway and only 8 percent of major cases are closed because the complexity and broad involvement of such cases require deeper

investigations. The Sanxia key water conservancy project which has drawn much interest from overseas was not included in the agendas either. In response to the questions of Chinese and foreign reporters, Vice Premier Li Peng said: The State Council has a positive but cautious attitude toward this project. It will organize a debate. Whether this project should be continued or discontinued cannot be decided until the debate is over.

If asked what is the greatest success of these sessions, the answer probably would be the unified understanding of reform. China's reform is at a difficult stage. The fact that the NPC delegates and CPPCC members managed to reaffirm the line of reform at a time like this undoubtedly has a decisive effect on the implementation of the "Seventh 5-year Plan."

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CSO: 4005/654



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARROGANCE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DECRIED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Chen Sen [7115 2773]: "On 'Bluffing'"]

[Text] Why do I discuss "bluffing" in the year of the tiger? ["Tiger" and "bluffing" are both pronounced "hu."] It is because I find that some comrades on the political-legal front still follow the practice of "bluffing." In work, they fail to plant their feet on solid ground and follow a scientific and cautious style. Especially toward the people, they lack the attitude of a gentle and modest public servant. Instead, skilled in "bluffing," they rely on their power and position, take an arrogant attitude, exaggerate the facts, create something out of nothing, violate regulations and discipline, and refuse to correct mistakes. The newspapers often report how judicial officers of certain areas frequently chide and swear at people, froth at the mouth and glare with rage, and use foul language; how public security cadres and police, with fists and feet and sticks, groundlessly beat up commune members and teachers; what is even worse is that some innocent people were injured and crippled or even killed.

Though it cannot cover the whole situation, the word "bluffing" does epitomize it. Among those following the practice of "bluffing," except a few individuals deliberately violating law and committing crimes, most of them have difficulty getting rid of their deep-rooted habits. To use a common expression, they are used to "bluffing." Rather than considering it a pernicious practice, they feel that it expresses their "fighting will" and "boldness," as if their work style could not be considered strict and their struggle spirit high short of "bluffing." It is indeed a big mistake. The "bluffing" practice runs counter to the vigorous work style we advocate. Though it may intimidate people for a time, it fails to be convincing, and may even create numerous troubles. The unjust cases resulting from confessions extorted by torture should serve as a lesson to us. When the "bluffing" practice is widespread, the evil tendencies grow, and law and discipline naturally yield ground. In terms of litigation alone, "one unjust verdict is more disastrous than many unfair acts, because the latter only muddy the stream, while the former corrupts the source." (F. Bacon). The party Central Committee's recent determination to rectify party style thoroughly, demanding that central organs serve as models for the whole country, is precisely for the purpose of carrying out a complete overhaul and making everything fresh and new. I feel that the "bluffing" practice should number among the items to be eradicated.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THREE QUALITIES EXPECTED OF LEADING CADRES

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 pp 42-43

[Article by Li Rui [2621 6904]: "Leading Cadres Should Be Capable of Recommending Qualified People and Understand Economics and Science"]

[Text] Ability To Recommend Competent and Worthy People

What qualities should a good leader possess? Apart from the usual requirements of ability and integrity, he must be able to recommend people better qualified than he so that the latter can replace him in due time. Otherwise, things get done as long as he is around, but will fall by the wayside when he leaves the scene, in which case we cannot possibly say he has fulfilled his responsibility as a leader. In sports, there is this rule: team members are not fixed and whoever performs well gets a chance to play. It falls to a good coach to spot and pick the best athletes, best in terms of contribution to the overall effectiveness of the team as well as personal skills. The same is true for a leading group. The world is moving forward, as does time. One generation must be better than its predecessor. Certainly we cannot make simplistic comparisons. A leading group is different from a ball game team: It needs relative stability and rapid turnover is not advisable. But the idea of the strong beating the weak and the emphasis on collective effectiveness should be applied to leading groups too. Can a team win a match, on the one hand, and give preferential treatment to seniority, personal relations, face and personal feelings, on the other? Certainly not. In appointing and assigning cadres to jobs, we cannot both get hold of capable people who can get things done, and save somebody's face, abide by seniority rules and satisfy "relations" considerations. To follow the latter course will only result in keeping incompetents in a leading group. Unfortunately, instead of disappearing, this phenomenon seems to have become something of an unwritten rule.

Leadership succession is long-term mission. By putting together a sound third echelon, we will ensure a smooth succession. The third echelon is a constant, but when we get down to the individuals who make up the echelon, we are dealing with variables. Outstanding people can be found in the ranks of young cadres everywhere and should be discovered and promoted into the third echelon continuously depending on their performance in the "four modernizations." This constant infusion of fresh talent will help keep the third echelon ever

vigorous. Although cadre selection theoretically can now take a variety of forms, such as recommendation, election and open recruitment, usually it is still the organization department which does the evaluation and selection. Leaving aside such aberrations as nepotism, the selection of "yes men" and "Wu Dalang setting up shop" types, most of the people selected remain those who are already in the public eye or who already exercise some public influence by virtue of their good work. In reality, rarely is diversified selection achieved. Consequently, if leaders and organization departments do not look for talent far and wide, have a narrow vision or lack boldness in personnel selection, talented individuals may easily slip through the net anytime. I am afraid the sad truth today is that we just do not see the talent all around us. For this reason, the selection of qualified personnel is an ongoing job that must go hand in hand with reform. In the midst of reform, we must continuously discern, discover and select qualified people and endlessly compare one with the others so as to pick the cream of the crop in the same way that a team constantly renews itself. Only thus can we build up, after a period of hard work, a strong third echelon comprising people better qualified than we.

### Economic Knowledge

The thrust of the party's work has clearly been shifted to economic development for a long time. In the past we set great store by production, output and output value but paid little attention to and even rejected such things as efficiency, the law of value and market mechanisms. Today the "commodity economy is a stage that cannot be skipped." Do we really understand it in theory and practice? Yet the weakest link right now in our cadre contingent is exactly the acute shortage of people who understand economics, particularly circulation, public finance, accounting and banking. Say, for instance, the president of a bank in a county, municipality or province is undereducated, knows nothing about basic banking and regards the bank as a mere money-box. This at a time when he is faced with the boundless ocean of the commodity economy. Will it work? In the West, the bank is an entire economy's nerve center. It controls the macroeconomy as well as the microeconomy and is extremely sensitive.

In China, which has been an agricultural nation from ancient times, agriculture was esteemed while commerce was restricted. The businessman was looked down upon. For years we too seem to have inherited this tradition. In the Western commodity economy, on the other hand, marketing is big business which has given rise to some great men. Now that we go in for the development of a socialist commodity economy, we have no choice but to equip ourselves with business skills. Which Western practices are useful and should be adopted by us? Which are not useful and therefore unworthy of emulation? We must work out the answers to these questions on both the theoretical and practical levels.

In the past, we came to grief on account of our shortage of economic experts. At present we are still paying for it. Summing up his experience in the civil war, Chairman Mao Zedong said, "A war is governed by the principles of war; a revolutionary war is governed by the principles of revolutionary war." Today we can also say that economic construction, socialist economic construction

and Chinese socialist economic construction are all governed by their own respective laws. Given the present situation, our cadre contingent should include an adequate number of people who understand the laws of economics, of socialist economics and of Chinese socialist economics. This is a critical issue in our development.

#### Scientific Knowledge

Mao Zedong Thought laid a good deal of stress on leadership methods, advocating such methods as "from the masses, to the masses," "integrate theory with practice," "spread over a whole area from one point" and "unite the key points with an entire area." We must continue to apply them in future to guide our work. What Mao Zedong said about a leader's primary function--"coming up with ideas and selecting cadres"--remains true today. In addition, I believe that with our involvement in modernization these days, we must demand that our leaders meet one more basic requirement, namely that they understand science. It will not do if they are illiterate in scientific matters and do not act according to scientific principles.

After the republic was founded, many cadres were transferred to factories, mines and other enterprises, a large number of whom became specialists over time. But real experts remain few and far between. A major reason arbitrary and confused directions were issued in economic development in the past was because we lacked scientific knowledge. "Short on understanding and long on determination, short on knowledge and long on ideas." Thus did the masses describe our arbitrary economic management. Many a painful lesson have we learned from our neglect of science, our disregard for efficiency and our dependence on a leader's will, which militates against policy consistency as leaders come and go. The "tuition" we have paid over the years probably amounted to tens and hundreds of billions of yuan. At issue here is a question of educational quality. Chaos is bound to arise when an uneducated, scientifically illiterate person tries to tackle the complex, involved issues of modern society and preside over mass production and a giant economy solely by drawing upon his limited personal experience.

It is for this reason that I propose that leading bodies above the county level include experts and even scholars. Certainly these experts and scholars must be suited for leadership work or for the work of leading bodies. And I naturally do not mean that leading cadres below the county level need not acquaint themselves with science.

Only when leading cadres have a good grasp of science, know how to function in accordance with scientific procedures and realize that scientific principles cannot be violated can they develop a strategic vision and correct judgement and formulate scientific policies.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEACE PRAYER SERVICES HELD IN BEIJING, QINGHAI

OW251416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1401 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 25 June (XINHUA)--Several thousand Buddhists, Taoists, Muslims and Christians attended religious services here this afternoon to pray for world peace.

Honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, the Bainqen Lama, and more than 250 monks, lamas and nuns participated in religious ceremonies at the Buddhist Guangji Temple.

Zhao Puchu, president of the association, said during the service that the duty of all Buddhists is to rescue the people from misery and bring them happiness, and the danger posed by the nuclear arms race is the greatest misery mankind faces at present.

Chinese Buddhists, he said, are determined to strengthen their unity with religious believers of different faiths throughout the world to fight against the danger of nuclear war, safeguard world peace, and pursue happiness.

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 Chinese and foreign Catholics gathered at the Xishiku Catholic Church to attend a benediction given by Bishop Zong Huaide.

In a sermon, Bishop Michael Fu Tieshan of the Beijing Diocese said that the desire for world peace has made people of different colors, races, social systems, ideologies, and religious beliefs units as one.

The progress of mankind must be based on live, equality, unity, cooperation and justice, the bishop said. He called on Catholics throughout the world to make greater contributions to world peace and development.

Taoist, Islamic and Protestant services were also held in the Chinese capital.

Participants at the International Council of the World Conference on Religion and Peace were present at today's services.

Also, some 500 Tibetan monks were reported to gather today at the noted Buddhist Taer Monastery in Qinghai Province to pray for world peace. Similar religious activities have been held throughout China since the beginning of June to mark the International Year of Peace.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE SUGGESTS CULTURE DAY

OW190642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0602 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--China should legally designate a culture day to "enrich and enliven" people's social life, literary scholar Liu Zaifu suggested today.

"I think we can change the traditional dragon boat festival (the 5th day of the 5th lunar month) into China's culture day," he said in an article in the overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

He called for a national holiday on which a range of cultural and recreational activities would be available. "People should not only enjoy and protect China's cultural heritage," he said. "They should have opportunities to develop it."

Liu, a research fellow of the Institute of Literature of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, has spoken frequently in favor of supporting cultural activities as part of China's modernization program.

Aside from celebrations around the new year, China's holidays tend to commemorate political events, he said. But, he argued, limiting holidays to those "with political color makes a nation's social life lopsided and even lifeless."

In the broad sense, Liu said, culture includes science, technology, literature and education. "So celebration of culture day will help raise the prestige of scientists, teachers, writers and artists."

He said the day would also promote appreciation of modern cultural forms while encouraging people to "discard feudal, superstitious and benighted cultural dross."

Dragon boat day is particularly suited to become culture day, according to Liu. "Though a folk festival, it has no superstitious color at all, and it serves to commemorate Qu Yuan (about 340-278 b.c.), the great patriotic poet."

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CSO: 4000/307

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERVIEW WITH YU LUOJIN ON LITERARY CREATION

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 118, 16 Apr 86 pp 51-52

[Summary of interview with Yu Luojin by Bao Shan [0202 1472]: "Yu Luojin Discusses Pressure on Literary Creation in Mainland China; A Special Interview in Bonn, West Germany"; 2 Apr 86, Bonn, West Germany; first paragraph is PAI HSING introduction]

[Excerpt] Editor's note: On 1 April we made a long-distance phone call to a friend in Bonn, West Germany, asking him to interview Yu Luojin [6657 5012 6930] who was seeking political asylum in the area. He conducted the interview on the very next day and sent out the contribution by express mail the day after. We deeply appreciate his quick action and great kindness.

"The Fairy Tale of Spring" Criticized

Yu Luojin, the famous woman writer of mainland China now visiting West Germany, has sought political asylum from the West German government. This woman writer, known as the "San Mao of mainland China," is also widely known in West Germany because one of her books, "The Fairy Tale of Spring," which has been criticized by the Communist Party of China (CPC), has been translated into French. Through the introduction of a friend, I had a question-and-answer type of interview with her. The following is the summary of this interview:

Question: Ms Yu, we learned from news reports that one of your books, "The Fairy Tale of Spring," has been severely criticized by the CPC. Could you explain this incident now?

Answer: I am very glad to be able to talk to you today in West Germany. I like PAI HSING magazine. I have read it before in mainland China. Therefore, I feel very honored to be interviewed by you. "The Fairy Tale of Spring" was once listed as a banned book in mainland China. It was the first book banned since 1949. Later, before I left China, the whole book was reprinted in YALUJIANG magazine. Of course, the magazine was also subjected to internal criticism. In other words, they were told not to do such things again, which was much better than before. When HUACHENG magazine first reprinted the book, the entire staff of the magazine was subjected to criticism and the chief editor and another editor were transferred to other positions. Many critical

articles were published throughout China. Even XUEXI YU YANJIU magazine, which I was working for, was also instructed by the Central Propaganda Department of the CPC to criticize me. I did not do a good job in self-criticism nor did I satisfy them. Later, I wrote an article which was also subjected to severe criticism. Then, they began to attack spiritual pollution. Why was this book repeatedly banned and reprinted in the 2-year period? Because after the Fourth Congress of Artists and Writers, the freedom of literary and artistic creation was fervently advocated and my book, "The Fairy Tale of Spring," was used as an example. That is why it reappeared in the YALUJIANG magazine. Nevertheless, the editorial department was subjected to great pressure.

Question: If "The Fairy Tale of Spring" has been listed as a banned book, how come there is a French edition?

Yu Luojin: I am a member of the association of writers, but foreigners contacted me privately for translating it into French, English, German and Japanese instead of going through the association of writers or the state publishing house.

Question: We read in the paper that many writers in mainland China such as Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] have encountered many problems. Could you talk about this?

#### Writers in Mainland China Still Have No Freedom of Creation

Yu Luojin: I think this problem has never been solved. For instance, the freedom of creation is a right most desired and most anxiously longed for by Chinese writers. After the Gang of Four stepped down and shortly after Deng Xiaoping took over, everybody in China was excited over this issue. Everybody said that writers should have freedom in creation and not be subjected to any restriction. We held meetings and everybody applauded feverishly. Some writers were so excited that they burst into tears. But, shortly after, everybody was keyed up again. Therefore, criticism of my works is not my personal problem. In other words, when a writer is criticized by major national newspapers and periodicals, it means that similar works by other writers are also banned. There are many internal rules on the writing of romance. For instance, a married man cannot fall in love with a married woman; one cannot write about divorce; and a long time ago, one could not even write about falling in love with somebody because it was considered immoral.

There are so many love stories in real life, but you are not allowed to write about them. If you write about them, then you are immoral. They consider writing as a means of propaganda as if there is a rigid rule for everything including what to write and how to educate the people. The style of writing has been like this ever since the liberation of mainland China. It is better now, but not much; for there is always interference from the top. On his deathbed, Zhao Dan [6392 0030] said: There is no hope in literature and arts because they want to interfere with everything. They are even stricter with motion pictures. For example, a piece of literature or a novel won a prize



but it cannot be made into a movie. Although the state lets your works win the prize, you still have to get approval from various levels to make it into a movie.

All types of literary writers agree that their creation has always been subjected to rigid restrictions. Sometimes, when they are in a good mood, they say you can have the freedom, but in less than 2 days, the red light will be turned on again. Therefore, writers say when the green light is on, you better hurry up with writing, but you might get the red light when you finish. In other words, it changes several times a year. Why do we get criticism? It is because we write whatever we want to write no matter what light is on. But this does not work because if the red light is on when you finish writing, you will be criticized. This is why writers who dare to write the truth like Liu Binyan are "out of luck" most of the time and seldom "in peace." If a literary work exposes serious issues in life without any lies or false statements, it naturally will trace back to those very profound issues such as systems, the entire structure, and ideology. Therefore, this work is bound to be subjected to criticism and great pressure.

#### Summary of "The Fairy Tale of Spring"

Question: We know that "The Fairy Tale of Spring" is the most famous work of yours. Could you talk about the content of this book?

Yu Luojin: It is the criticism that makes this book famous. In the past, I wrote a book called "The Fairy Tale of Winter" which also evoked great repercussion at home. I think whether the book is good or bad is not the primary issue because I feel that I am not a very talented writer. Then, why is it subjected to criticism? This novel is about a family subjected to frequent persecution in the ultra-left movement in the past. Forced by the circumstance, a girl called Yu Shan in the family who had no registration of residence nor job turned her parents and a younger brother from a united and close family into a cold and indifferent one where nobody cared for anyone else.

Yu Shan felt that she could no longer stay home, so she went out to work as a nanny. Later on, she felt that she would be better off if she just got married. So, she married a worker. They did not get along particularly well when they got married. At that time, no political criminal was rehabilitated and only this type of worker did not have any problem or criticism. At the time, Yu Shan could not find any suitable man to marry, so she had to turn to this type of worker. After the wedding, she took good care of her husband but they could not communicate ideologically. Later, political criminals were rehabilitated and it was at this time that she met an old cadre working for a newspaper. She thought this old cadre liked her very much. She felt that this old cadre was like a father, a teacher and an older brother to her. She respected and loved him very much whereas the old cadre also treated her really well. Then, they began to write to each other. Later, Yu Shan went to his house and did not see his wife. It looked like that he was leading a hard and lonely life. She thought it was too hard on him and he did not say anything when she talked to him about it as if he agreed tacitly. This young girl Yu Shan did everything according to her imagination. She did not



investigate or do any research but she was convinced that the old cadre was leading a hard life. They continued to communicate by letter. There was only talk but no action. By then, she thought she was deeply in love with the old cadre and the old cadre also liked her very much. She thought it was time to get a divorce and discontinue her loveless life with her husband. She thought if they could not agree with each other ideologically, they should put an end to their relationship. So, she went on and requested a divorce. In fact, there was no physical relationship between her and the old cadre for she considered herself a very serious person. But the divorce turned out to be a major case. The court was divided into two sections: One was for it, the other against it. Later, the old cadre blamed this all on himself by admitting to the court that it was he who seduced her. In other words, previous political movements have caused the people to become lonely and depressed. The girl tried to find a true love relationship, but she came to the wrong person. This is the story of this book.

In sum, according to the criticism of the Communist Party of China on Yu Luojin's "The Fairy Tale of Spring," the heroine Yu Shan should not have fallen in love with the old cadre, who was 25 years older than she was, before her divorce for it was the most immoral thing to do. Many old cadres marry young women in real life, but it is not allowed to write about them as if writing about them is immoral. They also criticized Yu Luojin for depicting society as cold and human relations as heartless, saying that she distorted society and the people. All newspapers such as RENMIN RIBAO, BEIJING RIBAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, YANGCHENG WANBAO, and various local newspapers have criticized and rejected her. Yu Luojin said normal critique in the literary and art circle is a good thing, but this is not normal critique. It is criticism, she said. In other words, only one side is allowed to talk and the opposite side is not allowed to do so. They even called her antiparty and antisocialism.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLANS APPROVED FOR THREE MUSEUMS IN XIAN, BEIJING

OW250714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--China will invest about 120 million yuan to build the Shaanxi provincial museum in Zi'an during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), according to the ministry of culture.

In addition, two museums will be built in Beijing during the same period. A memorial hall to mark China's war of resistance against Japanese aggression will be set up at the Lugou (Marco Polo) bridge on the outskirts of Beijing, and a new museum of Chinese history will be built in the city.

There are more than 700 museums in China, including those under construction, said Peng Qingyun, an official of the cultural relics bureau under the ministry of culture. These museums play an important role in protecting cultural relics.

China started a nationwide search for cultural relics in 1981. As a result, archaeologists have discovered over 100,000 new places. There are now 243 historical monuments and cultural relics under state protection and about 4,000 under provincial protection.

The Chinese government has allocated about 32 million yuan to protect and renovate these cultural relics in the first half of this year, and more than 200 million yuan over the past 12 years, said the official.

Recent archeological finds include the bell chimes of the marquise of Zeng, and the terracotta warriors and horses near the mausoleum of Qinshihuang, first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221 b.c.-207 b.c.).

The official also said that since the founding of new China in 1949, the country has held 84 exhibitions of cultural relics in 24 countries and regions in Asia, Europe, Oceania and North America.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

RURAL CHINA YOUTH CLUBS--Hangzhou, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--Youth clubs are mushrooming all over rural China to meet the passion of young peasants for study and recreation, a meeting in this Zhejiang provincial capital was told. So far, more than 363,500 youth clubs have been set up in 19 Chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, according to the national meeting sponsored by the Communist Youth League Central Committee, which has just ended here. This means that more than half the villages in these areas have their own clubs. Set up by Youth League organizations and rural factories, the clubs organize recreational and sports activities, and run technical training courses for young people. In Shengxian County, Zhejiang Province, youth clubs run 149 spare-time schools and 334 technical courses for 63,000 young peasants. The Youth League Central Committee has called for the setting up of more clubs over the next five years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 24 Jun 86 OW] /12624

RONG'S FATHER HONORED--Nanjing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--Rong Desheng (1875-1952), one of the leading industrialists and philanthropists of pre-liberation China, was honored today with a bronze statue in the city of Wuxi in Jiangsu Province in Eastern China. A major figure in China's industrial development, Rong owned 12 flour mills, 10 textile factories and one machinery plant, among the largest in China before 1949. He also was responsible for the construction of many of Wuxi's schools and bridges. Following the founding of the People's Republic of China, Rong became a member of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an advisory group to the Communist Party. Attending the ceremony were local officials and 200 of Rong's relatives and descendants residing domestically and abroad, including his son, Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 21 Jun 86 OW] /12624

TITLE FOR MONUMENT IN TIANJIN--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, recently wrote the title for an antiearthquake monument of our municipality. Comrade Hu Yaobang's inscription will be engraved on the pedestal of the "sculpture of victory" on the front of the monument. When this is completed, the five gilded big characters will be inlaid on a Sichuan red marble board. At present, the monument, whose main body has been completed, is being inlaid with granite. Renovation of the road surface in the square and tree planting project will soon begin. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /12624

SCRIPT ON TRANSLATOR PUBLISHED--Shanghai, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--A drama script, portraying Fu Lei, a noted Chinese literature translator, and his son, Fu Cong, a pianist now residing in Britain, was published in the latest issue of the ZHONGSHAN journal. The script describes the days when Fu Lei was being tortured in the early "cultural revolution", the longing between the father and son, the contradictions between evil and the conscience of the Red Guards, and Fou Tsong's return in 1977. Fu who died in 1969 started his translating career in the 1930's. Hu Weimin, writer of the script, said: "I want to study the destiny of a generation of Chinese intellectuals from the experience of the translator and his son, to further awaken the Chinese nation." Hu, 53, a director of the Shanghai youth drama troop, won prizes in March for his pioneering operatic version of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night". [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /12624

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EAST REGION

SURVEY OF MOUNTAIN AREAS BY NEW PROVINCIAL PARTY SECRETARY

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Xu Yiming [6079 0001 7686] and Zhang Mingqing [1728 6900 3237]:  
"Tackle Poverty Eradication as a Priority"]

[Text] Fujian is a mountainous region. On just the third day after he assumed office as secretary of the provincial party committee, Chen Guangyi [7115 0342 3015] went into the mountains on a survey tour. Soaring mountains, vast expanses of verdant forests and beautiful flowers in a blaze of colors made Fujian's mountain areas vibrant with spring. Gazing at the land of his birth, Chen Guangyi overflowed with emotion.

Thirty years have passed in a flash. A native of Putian, Fujian, Chen Guangyi was just a college student in the prime of life when he left his village. When he came home recently, he was already a leading cadre in his 50's. For years he steeled himself in the sandstorms of the great northwest and in political and social turmoil. Now that he was transferred back to native Fujian to take up an assignment, he could not but feel the graveness of his responsibility.

Historic changes have occurred in Fujian over the past 30 years. Following the Third Plenary Session, in particular, the central government adopted special policies and flexible measures with regard to the province, which have enabled Fujian to chalk up a noteworthy record in many areas of work. After he arrived in Fujian but before he formally took up his job, Chen Guangyi immediately joined the outgoing Xiang Nan [7309 0589] on a 6-day fact-finding tour of the coastal region in southern Fujian that took him to Fuzhou, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone and the delta area. He personally witnessed the vitality which reform and the open door policy have brought to the coastal economy and the dynamism and spirit of striving to make progress that has emerged after eight areas in Fujian worked together to develop natural resources. In the midst of this excellent situation, however, he also became aware of the imbalances in Fujian's economic development. Impoverished villages and households can be found not only in economically distressed areas along the coast, in the mountains and in old liberated areas, but also in prosperous coastal areas. He realizes that Fujian is a mountainous province; of its 68 counties and municipalities, as many as 48 are located entirely in the mountain areas. Most of the 11 impoverished counties with per capita

annual income below 200 yuan are also situated in the mountain areas. How fast these areas grow economically has a major impact on the open door policy in Fujian. How can their economic development be accelerated so that the gap between mountain and coastal areas is bridged as soon as possible and that development in the former is synchronized with the opening up of the province to the world? This crucial question is one facing the new party secretary.

After assuming office, therefore, Chen Guangyi at once left for a survey in the mountain areas with Governor Hu Ping [5170 1627] and successively inspected Ningde, Jianyang, Sanming, Longyan and other mountainous prefectures and municipalities and some of their counties, townships and villages. The tour lasted 26 days and covered thousands of li.

#### Accelerating Poverty Eradication and Enrichment

The Ningde area was Comrade Chen Guangyi's first stop. Situated in the mountains in eastern Fujian, Ningde has few geographical advantages. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the area achieved significant economic progress; both agricultural and industrial production expanded in a sustained, steady way. A good deal of headway was made in horizontal economic cooperation, the absorption of foreign capital and the establishment of economic ties with the interior. Living standards improved as did the financial situation. And the economic momentum has remained strong during the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Be that as it may, severe economic imbalances remain; three of its counties and 45 of its townships have been designated as impoverished areas with priority in obtaining government aid. Many of the impoverished households still lack basic necessities like food and clothing.

In Ningde, his car drove along a road sandwiched between mountains and the sea. What flashed before his eyes was mostly barren hills and slopes and vast stretches of undeveloped beaches. In Shouning county, where you may experience "four seasons at the same time in just one mountain and where weather variations are extreme within a short distance," Chen Guangyi and his party penetrated deep into a remote hilly village--Xixi Township--for a visit. This area had contributed immensely to the revolution: In those days, it was a base village where comrades like Ye Fei [0673 7378] and Fan Shiren [5400 1709 0086] worked for the revolution and was the seat of the "Fujian-Zhejiang border provisional provincial committee." Lately, however, per capita grain ration here is a mere 300 jins, and per capita income, 110 yuan. Many people depend on loans in production, on relief for their livelihood and on "resold grain" for their food. According to leaders on the county party committee, impoverished households account for 32 percent of all peasant households in the county. Similarly impoverished townships and villages are present in such counties as Fuan and Zherong.

Such encounters left Chen Guangyi very disturbed. Wherever he went, he had frank, heart-to-heart discussions with prefectural and county cadres to make everybody realize the importance of taking regional economic imbalances seriously even as things are generally going well and that cadres at all levels should help people in the mountains lift themselves from poverty and achieve prosperity with a spirit of public responsibility. He said, "Fujian is one of the provinces opened to the world. Only by doing a good job in

internal economic work and enhancing the province's capacity for self-development can it increase its ability to carry out the open door policy and effectively function as a 'window.'"

Comrade Chen Guangyi was very pleased to hear that the Shouning County party committee had held a discussion and achieved a measure of ideological unity on "why the county has failed to lift itself from poverty after so many years." He believed that the county has come to grips with the most critical issue and expressed the hope that all counties in the mountains rectify the party based on the central task of helping the masses eradicate poverty and acquire wealth and, through party rectification, instill the guiding idea that poverty eradication and the acquisition of wealth should be made the centerpiece of rural work at the moment. Leaders at all levels, rural cadres and party members should implement the party goal of whole-hearted service to the people, do everything in their power to help the masses achieve wealth by dint of hard work and conscientiously assist impoverished areas to turn themselves around economically. Poverty eradication and enrichment must be effected ideologically and organizationally and through the implementation of plans, policies and the adoption of technology. Every level should put in a lot of work to get tangible results.

#### Working Hard To Exploit Local Favorable Conditions

After leaving Ningde, Cheng Guangyi and his party visited three areas--Jianyang, Sanming and Longyan. As the survey proceeded, Chen Guangyi came to understand the mountain areas better: The region has many favorable conditions and great potential. It is just that such potential has yet to be tapped. Therefore, a correct appreciation of their favorable factors and an unremitting effort to exploit their potential are essential to changing their look.

Some cadres, however, are blind to obvious local advantages and can see only the adversities and unfavorable conditions. Hence their lack of confidence in developing the region. The Longyan area was an old base area during the first revolutionary war. Today its economy too has languished. In their report, local leaders elaborated on the adverse conditions but paid scant attention to its favorable ones. After listening to them, Comrade Chen Guangyi pointed out patiently that their one-sided interpretation of the issue could only breed frustration and demoralization over time. He said that they should look for local advantages which have not been put to use. Then he and Comrade Hu Ping went down the list with them. Although arable land per capita is only 1 mu (even that exceeds the provincial average), mountainous land per capita is almost 12 mu. Altogether, 54 percent of the Longyan area is covered with forests, the third highest rate in Fujian. There are more than 58 million cubic meters of timber forests, of which over 20 million cubic meters are commercially exploitable. Longyan is also a major producer of rosin, handmade paper and bamboo. It abounds with hydropower resources, to the tune of 1.89 million kilowatts, of which 1.01 million kilowatts are developable. Even more gratifying is its rich mineral resources; the number of proven metal and non-metal minerals so far is 42. In all these plentiful resources lies the area's potential for development. The key is exploitation, which, together with processing and value-adding, is indispensable if natural advantages are to be



transformed into commercial superiority. We absolutely must not moan and groan while faced with such rich resources.

In Sanming and Jianyang areas, Chen Guangyi repeatedly exhorted prefectural and county cadres to open their eyes to local bounty and encouraged them to accomplish a number of things. First, ensure steady expansion in grain production. Toward that end, they must implement policies and work hard to improve low-yield land. Second, make forestry part of a diversified economy. Forestry means more than selling timber. It also means the comprehensive processing and utilization of forestry products, which provides peasant families an avenue to sideline production to boost annual per capita income by 50 to 60 yuan. Third, mineral development. They should promptly build large mines and relax their grip on small mines. Mineral development represents one way to get rich. Fourth, forge horizontal economic ties with the coastal areas and foreign countries. Counties, townships and villages should all investigate how best to cooperate with foreign nations. In short, mountain areas should try to make it on their own by fully using local resources and charting their own path to development.

#### Technology Should Be Upgraded; A Steady Work Style Must Be Developed

Everywhere Chen Guangyi went out of his way to learn about the state of local science, technology and education. He discovered that the shortage of qualified personnel, science and technology, and information has become a serious impediment to economic growth in the mountain areas today.

In Shouning County, Comrade Chen Guangyi was told by the secretary of the county party committee that there are just 22 agronomists in the entire county and its only engineer was transferred to the prefecture recently. Many elementary and secondary schools in the county are still housed in ancestral halls, temples and private homes. In Yongding County, he learned that none of the 89 base villages from revolutionary days has produced a single college student since liberation and even high school students are rare. At Yijia township in Jianning County, Chen Guangyi made it a point to inspect small schools and discovered that over half of the teachers were substitute teachers from schools run by the local people and were of widely varying standards. At Jinsha Township in Yongding County, which rose up in rebellion under the leadership of Comrade Zhang Dingchang [1728 7844 0015] in 1928, he called a seminar attended by grassroots leaders and peasant representatives. Seminar participants revealed that by and large poultry raising and aquaculture in the villages today are not up to par technologically. Mortality rates in the chicken and duck raising business are very high and there have been instances in which all the fish in a fishpond died. After listening to them, Chen Guangyi said that education must spearhead the drive to eradicate poverty and enrich the people and that valuing education, qualified personnel and science and technology must be part of such a drive. The educational front teems with knowledge and skilled personnel. We must mobilize and enlist teachers and scientific research workers in a variety of ways to go to the mountains and countryside and contribute to local development by helping impoverished areas train personnel in applied technology and improving the educational standard of rural youth. Measures must be taken to train personnel for old liberated and mountain areas.



But there are also counties in the mountain areas whose respect for talent is worthy of emulation. One of them is Zherong County, an economically distressed place where "old liberated areas, minority areas, border areas and impoverished areas can all be found." It has few trees on the mountains and no minerals underground and suffered from a dire shortage of trained personnel. It had no engineer and there was only one technical specialist in industry. In recent years, the county recruited from other places and provinces 109 technicians and professionals in all disciplines through a multitude of methods, channels and preferential measures and at different levels. The infusion of talent and technology has resulted in a sharp rise in industrial and agricultural output. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, gross industrial and agricultural output value shot up 122 percent. Industrial expansion was particularly rapid, doubling itself in 1984 over 1980 and again in 1985 compared to a year ago. A couplet on a scroll on the county government building reads, "Joyfully welcome friends from all over the world. Evoke the auspicious air of the mountains." Chen Guangyi praised their approach highly and pointed out that the entire mountain region must go about training personnel and introducing technology in the same way as Zherong County, noting that once there are qualified personnel, there is hope.

#### Cadres At All Levels Should Change Their Style

In his survey, Chen Guangyi also time and again emphasized that cadres must change their style. He said, "The more hard up the place where one works, the greater the need for a positive attitude and a practical work style. We must work hard in a no-nonsense way. Never should we practice fraud and superficiality or put on airs." In a certain county, some cadres "spend more time visiting the flatland than the mountains, more time pounding paved roads than remote areas, more time dealing with the rich than with the poor." Chen Guangyi sternly pointed out that as long as this style remains unchanged, the mountain areas cannot turn around economically. He demanded that leaders at all levels develop a stronger sense of responsibility, establish an objective-oriented responsibility system and work steadily in a down-to-earth way. They should tackle one village after village, one household after another, patiently and meticulously to help the mountain areas eradicate poverty and enrich the people. Leading cadres at the provincial, prefectural and county levels must study poverty in the mountains in depth and help solve local problems. Pertinent provincial and prefectural agencies should set up liaison points in impoverished counties and townships to transmit information and render tangible on-the-spot support in personnel and technical matters. Cadres at the county and township levels must follow a "triple responsibility" system under which they would be responsible for "tasks" and "measures" by a "set date." In short, cadres at all levels should go to the grassroots by descending upon the mountain areas to do concrete, practical work.

In his survey, Chen Guangyi came across some impoverished areas which are nevertheless going in for large-scale projects in urban construction. He said, "Impoverished areas should concentrate on production. In developing industry, they should strengthen management and stress efficiency and must not shortsightedly overextend themselves. As far as urban construction is concerned, the need to act according to one's capability is even greater. Apart from projects in science, technology and education, we must cut back on

non-production construction as much as possible and keep a tight lid on capital construction spending to maximize the amount of financial resources available to impoverished mountain areas."

Comrade Chen Guangyi repeatedly stressed that cadres at all levels in the mountain areas should constantly review construction experience and open up a new path to poverty eradication and enrichment. Based on his on-the-spot survey lasting almost a month, he summed up the experience of all these places in three phrases: enrichment through development, enrichment through the open door policy and enrichment through industry.

Back from the tour, Chen Guangyi reported his impressions in detail to a session of the standing committee of the provincial party committee. He said he hoped cadres and departments at all levels from top to bottom throughout the province take the imbalances in economic development seriously and come to grips with poverty eradication and enrichment in the mountains as a top priority. The standing committee unanimously approved Comrade Chen Guangyi's opinions and decided to call a general session of the provincial party committee soon to discuss this vital issue.

12581

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EAST REGION

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIOLOGY DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Deng Weizhi [6772 0251 1807]: "Sociology Outlook"]

[Text] Synopsis: Both from the point of its own development and from the point of the needs generated by the reforms, sociology has an optimistic future and may become one of the leading fields of studies. I propose that sociologists work hard in the following areas: 1) emphasize innovative theories; 2) plan a reasonable distribution; and 3) set up sociological experiment stations.

After some torturous turns, sociology is getting a new lease on life. According to statistics, 10 universities across the nation have set up sociology departments or professional studies and 21 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions have set up learned sociological societies. (See SHEHUI BAO 4 Feb 86.)

Compared to other disciplines, sociology is still insignificant, but this writer feels that it has a bright future.

Hopeful Candidate in Becoming the Leading Field of Studies

People say that there are 1,000 branches of social science. When "1,000" horses are galloping, now and then 1 horse will race ahead of the others. This "one horse" personifies the leading discipline in the field of social science. In 1978 the philosophy discipline launched discussions on "the criteria of truth"; it not only changed the "destitute state of philosophy" but elevated philosophy to the position of the leading field of study. Emancipation of thought, seeking truth in facts: these concepts discipline launched discussions on production goals and on the issue of the commodity economy, advocating reliance on facts rather than on books. Economics flourished. It became the leading field of studies and benefited the constructions and reform with its theories.

Which field will be the next leading field of study? 1) Perhaps once again it will be philosophy. The discussion of diversity is pacing for another "breakthrough," but the discussions lack momentum at present. 2) Perhaps it will be law. But law puts too much emphasis on dissemination. 3) Perhaps it will be sociology. Why?

From the point of view of social functions, sociology has the widest scope. Where law can reach, sociology can reach too; even areas not touched by law, like children or mental illness, are touched by sociology. On the surface philosophy seems to have a broader scope, but it is too abstract, and based on the majority of the Chinese people's cultural psychology, sociological theories are more comprehensible and acceptable and relate more directly to the people.

From the point of view of interdisciplinary relations, sociology interacts with and permeates other disciplines. "One can always attach the term "sociology" to every known discipline and make it into another branch of sociology." This may be an exaggeration but it is not without basis. All social sciences are formed by practices in society and in turn act on society.

From the point of view of progress in the studies of Chinese sociology, its antenna will soon touch the central nerve of social sciences. Sociological studies of social structure, social harmony, social concepts, and society's lifestyles are triggering a revival in many fields of study. If there is a breakthrough in any one area, not to mention if we see results in all areas, we will push the social sciences forward one more step.

The above three points focused on analyzing sociology itself and discussed its development. But what kind of environment and ecology are needed in order for the discipline to develop?

#### Reform Is the Fertile Soil in Which Sociology Thrives

Developments in the restructuring of the economic system have given sociology a series of puzzling problems. At the same time, economic reforms have brought social reforms. The budding social reforms are challenging sociology and, to a certain extent, sociology is in turn guiding social reforms.

One important aspect in the restructuring of the economic system is the transfer of power to a lower level. Relinquishing power ultimately means redistributing responsibilities, power, and profit. This inevitably causes changes and adjustments in human relations and social boundaries. The handling of the conflict between those who gave up power and those who gained power is a profound science. In May 1985 a magazine asserted that a high concentration of power is compatible with the lack of financial and material resources; to transfer power to a lower level under a condition of shortages would bring social chaos. Sociologists should address this kind of anxiety. For many years we lacked financial and material resources, and therefore we adopted a highly centralized mold, in which power was held onto. And then how was life for the people? Everybody knows the answer already. Hanging on to power is wrong, but we cannot ignore the conflicts consequent to the relinquishing of power either.

Another aspect in the restructuring of the economic system is the development of the commodity economy. For many years the commodity economy was partially hidden from the public eye. Now it is no longer hidden, which is fine, but it is uncovered only as far as economic thought is concerned; in other areas it is still shielded. Someone said: "Guard against the intrusion of the

commodity economy into our political and family lives." That really struck a sympathetic chord. But don't people realize that "politics is the centralized manifestation of economics"? When the economy changes can political life remain unchanged? "Concepts are the reflections of existence," and if the state of one's existence changes, can concepts remain unchanged? It seems inevitable that the commodity economy will invade our social lives. In fact even in the age of the simple commodity economy (small-goods economy) the commodity economy had already invaded our lives. The commodity economy is present in every aspect of our daily lives but we have grown accustomed to it. Ten years ago, I went to Yunnan to survey a tribe which had recently emerged from a primitive lifestyle. They said that before the 1960's to respond to the government's plea to sell their left-over goods to the supply and marketing cooperatives was regarded as a disgrace, and to be offered a payment by a stranger for room and board was considered an insult. They could not accept the commodity economy of the Han people. But since then they too have been "corrupted." We should not be surprised by these people, for they came from a very primitive society. Even during the Tang Dynasty, the goods economy was already flourished: didn't the pipa player complain that the merchant had abandoned her for the sake of money? To put it more plainly, the pipa player was complaining that the commodity economy had intruded into her family life. Today we want to develop the commodity economy fully, how can we not consciously alter our social concept? Of course I admit that there is more than just buying and selling in human relations; in fact, under a socialist commodity economy, commodity fetishism is not possible.

Another important aspect in the restructuring of the economic system is the open-door policy. As soon as we mention open door we think of letting in advanced technologies and advanced products and letting out people to study new techniques and sell our products, and we hope that we do not import any Western spiritual garbage. Undoubtedly this is unrealistic. Besides, is there only material civilization and no spiritual civilization abroad? Recently some people have again emphasized rejection of "total westernization." Some people consider "international marriages" "total westernization," which is ridiculous. Marriage customs have always been subject to the economic system. With increased foreign trade, the number of international marriages will also increase. I can predict with certainty that the number of international marriages will increase rather than decrease in the future. Other people even regard the advertisement of foreign goods as "total westernization," which is hard to comprehend. If this view stands, then does the fact that America has allowed the Chinese flag on the space shuttle mean the total "easternization" of America? It would be wrong to favor "total westernization" and suggest that "the moon is brighter on the other side" and that we should "bring in" everything. But we must not give up eating for fear of choking; we must not close our door again. The duty of sociologists is to study and analyze the relationship between the Chinese and foreigners under the open-door policy and use that as a guide in real life.

Reform brings problems to sociology but those are sociology's growing pains. The more problems reform brings the faster sociology develops. Reforms are many extraordinary problems. But rich soil is just rich soil, and whether sociology can grow into a towering tree will depend on the efforts of those

in the sociology circle and will also depend on the theoretical achievements of the sociologists.

#### Suggestions for Sociology Constructions

1. Emphasize innovative theories. The survival and the development of a field of study are dependent on the support of its unique system of theories. Sociology has begun to emphasize theoretical constructions, but compared to its fraternal disciplines the efforts are still inadequate. Besides, some theoretical writings are just gobbling up foreign theories. Some people object to the "revival of Marxist sociology"; they feel that Marxist sociological theories were non-existent prior to 1952. If this is true it is even more urgent that we emphasize theories and innovations.

2. Emphasize the need for a reasonable distribution. There are many missing areas and missing links in sociological studies today, and in contrast there seems to be too much emphasis in some areas, like family sociology. This seems to be a problem in the field of sociology as a whole.

Sociology is the study of groups; the groups within the sociological circle itself warrant some studying. Sociology is the study of human relationships; the relationships within the sociological circle needs some adjustments.

3. Establish sociological experiment stations. Nowadays people are beginning to utilize sociological theories to solve social problems, but the practice is fragmentary; people are consulting sociologists but the practice is just beginning. I propose that we designate 1 out of 1,000 counties, among the more than 2,000 counties in our country, as a "special social zone." Under the unified leadership of the party and the guidance of Marxist sociological theories and methods, let the sociologist have a free hand in selecting practical measures and launch various social projects among the grassroots, let them find out the best way to construct socialism at the grassroots level, and let them extract a set of sociological theories.

No one in the world can walk away from the guidance of sociology. Today some party Central Committee members are studying sociology by correspondence; some leaders in military regions are taking part in sociological examinations from their sick beds. The sociological circle has become the brain trust of the party. Its prospects are boundless.

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EAST REGION

SOCIAL SCIENCE WRITINGS, ACADEMIC ECOLOGY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Deng Weizhi [6772 0251 1807]: "Criteria for Critical Evaluations of Social Science Writings: A Note on Academic Ecology"]

[Text] A person's experience often dictates the kind of metaphor he uses. Once I found the expression "steppes south of the Changjiang," actually depicting a bleak and desolate ecology, erroneously substituted for the expression "prairies north of the Great Wall" to depict a flourishing ecology. The word "ecology" struck me as painful. Just as the ecology of living organisms deeply affects me, when a phenomenon occurs which adversely affects the well-being of the arts and science, I instinctively graft the term "ecology" onto the arts and sciences and call for the establishment of a course in academic ecology to promote improvements in the academic environment.

In order for crops to flourish, requires an environment favorable to their growth. Similarly, without a favorable environment it is impossible for the arts and sciences to become highly productive or to attain excellence. Throughout the world's academic, ideological, and cultural histories, when and where the academic environment was good, the arts and sciences flourished; on the other hand, when and where the academic environment was poor, the arts and sciences lay barren. What accounts for the emergence of the 100 schools of thought and their exponents during the Spring-autumn Period? How do we explain the emergence of the numerous brilliant superstars during the Renaissance in Europe? Were they not the result of the favorable academic ecology and environment of the time and the place? According to Lenin, theoretical ideas are the "historical products" of an era.

In recent years China has managed to have one theoretical breakthrough after another. This is due to the reforms in China as a whole. Reform needs theories and in turn produces new theories. Reform is the key factor determining the Chinese academic ecology and environment.

However, as far as theoretical works are concerned, if flaws exist in the criteria, the methods, or the skills used to evaluate critically academic achievements, the academic ecology will be affected to a certain extent.



About the flaws in the work of critical evaluation of the arts and sciences, there are at least the following four points:

1. Relying on other people's remarks. A person comments that a certain article "seems adequate," while another person turns that into "very adequate"; one person comments that a certain article is "not adequate," while another turns that into "grossly inadequate." Sometimes we cannot blame these people; we are all writers. Some people may write with restraint but others behave brashly, and if nobody stops them, the next chance they get, they will boldly "raise the stakes."
2. Relying on "foreigner's" comments. When an article appears overseas and is well received, people say: "Look, the bourgeoisie like your work. How disgusting." (Here we must add that nowadays those who feel that "we must reject everything endorsed by our enemies" are on the decrease.) If your work is not well received overseas, then they say: "Look, even the bourgeoisie dislike you. How Disgusting." Some comrades criticize others for zealously gobbling up Western ideas but at the same time they give to the foreigners the right to criticize and evaluate.
3. Relying on some "report materials." Some people are always prepared for criticisms by preparing stacks of "evidence." The person reading the materials cannot figure out the motive behind the person who sent the materials, nor can he ascertain the credibility of the materials. He can only rely on his own feeling and stance or make some arbitrary decisions.
4. Relying on some "internal references." There is always a background to every incident. The person who prepares the "internal reference" may not understand the background, or even if he does, sometimes he must condense his material and make drastic cuts, and occasionally he might quote things out of context. Some comrades never read the whole text or the original text before making a judgment. How can they not be tricked? "Relay a verbal message five times and it always ends up distorted": this is an important proposition of social psychology; try it if you do not believe it. A written report based solely on spoken words must be deeply discounted. There is a popular saying today: "There is no fear but the fear of internal reference's quiet whispers." "Internal references" are usually factual and have their purpose, and perhaps we are being fastidious, but this accusation may not be without basis. Nowadays we do not examine "internal references," but if we do, perhaps we will find many inconsistencies in them.

The "four reliances" in critical evaluations have seriously dampened the enthusiasm of the theoreticians. Strictly speaking, the source of spiritual pollution is not in academic writings; in fact, it is our critical evaluations of theoretical works that have polluted the theoretical circle.

In critically evaluating theoretical works, we must maintain two criteria: first, we must assess the novelty of the theoretical viewpoint. There is nothing wrong with expounding a theory already expounded by a predecessor, but there is no innovation in it. Second, we must assess the extent the theory is needed in society. A new viewpoint may or may not be correct. Whether it

is correct or not will have to be tested in practice in the real world. A theory that propels society forward is a good piece of work.

Of course, few theories can satisfy both criteria, but so long as we are not looking for perfection there are many writings in the social sciences that more or less can satisfy them. However, nowadays the demands on social scientists are too harsh, otherwise how do we explain that while many areas and departments have promoted the natural scientists to leading positions, few social scientists made the ranks? The reason lies in the social scientists' mistakes. To be honest, though, some of their theoretical mistakes were compelled by erroneous critical evaluations. Chinese theoreticians are smart people, they are hard working and are conscious of Marxist ideologies, and, given a favorable academic ecology and environment, they can produce an endless number of good books and good articles.

The department in charge of ideology should become the academic environmental protection agency, the home for theoreticians. In recent years, the propaganda department has assumed a new image and has done much to improve the academic ecology and environment. Just as birds fly in the sky, predictably theoreticians will soon make remarkable contributions to the rich Marxist treasure-house.

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EAST REGION

REACTIONS TO MA DING INCIDENT DISCUSSED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 23 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Xiao Xianren [5618 2009 0086]: "The Disturbance over Ma Ding's Article"]

[Text] In recent months many people have been talking about the Ma Ding [7456 0002] incident. At first the talk was confined to economic circles, but soon it spread to other circles: economists, theoreticians, news publishers, intellectuals are all talking about Ma Ding. SHIJIE JINGJI DAO [WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD], SHEHUI BAO [SOCIAL REPORT], JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO [ECONOMICS WEEKLY], and BAOKAN WENZHAI [NEWS DIGEST] carried brief reports on the Ma Ding incident.

Ma Ding is an insignificant person. He is a young instructor in Nanjing University's Philosophy Department. How did he become a "media celebrity" overnight? According to today's logic, some people may suspect that Ma Ding has a family background. But Ma Ding came from a poor peasant family in Subei. Actually, if Ma Ding had an import background he would not become the news sensation of today, nor would there be a Ma Ding incident.

The incident involving Ma Ding's article can be divided into three stages. To quote a comrade's brief figurative description, the three stages are: "the birth of a fairly good local product marks the first stage. Additives are put in for sale overseas; this is the second stage. Subsequent to its exportation, the product is deemed unsavory and should be removed from domestic markets; this marks the third stage."

On 2 November 1985 GONGREN RIBAO published an article by Ma Ding entitled "The 10 Major Transformations in Our Nation's Economic Research Today." The article totaled 7,000 words. The 10 major transformations discussed in the article are: turn from criticism of economics to construction of economics; from theoretical explanation of economic policies to their scientific analyses; from rejection and denial of contemporary Western economics to analyzing and cross-referencing them; from the study of production relations to the study of productive forces and of the interaction between productive forces and production relations; from general studies of economic relations to specific studies of the inner workings of the economy; from qualitative analyses to quantitative analyses; from theoretical economics to practical

economics; from microeconomics to macroeconomics; from short-term planning to long-term strategies; from isolated, single-direction economic research to comprehensive, multi-discipline socioeconomic research; and from a linear knowledge structure to a composite knowledge structure.

These 10 points are not entirely Ma Ding's original ideas; some are adaptations and summations of other people's viewpoints. Theoretically they are logical and plausible.

Ma Ding's article was discovered by the editor of BEIJING ZHOUBAO. After minor editing it was published on 10 December in the English and Japanese editions of BEIJING ZHOUBAO, No. 49. It should be noted here that the Ma article was sterner in BEIJING ZHOUBAO than in GONGREN RIBAO. The Ma article in GONGREN RIBAO clearly stated that "we should scientifically criticize, analyze, and reference Western economics," while the English and Japanese editions of BEIJING ZHOUBAO put more emphasis on the element of criticism.

Unexpectedly, BEIJING ZHOUBAO article was picked up by a Japanese news agency and wired to Japan on the next day (11 December). The dispatch contained only 800 words. To condense a 7,000-word article to 800 words takes more than a few cuts here and there, it requires radical amputation. Cutting is the prerogative of the dispatcher, but the problem was that he added inflammatory details to the story and put words in Ma's mouth: the dispatch came out to say that the Ma article charged that "Das Kapital" and other Marxist classics "have lost their effectiveness." Subsequently, the Japanese YOMIURI SHIMBUN and another major newspaper also made similar allegations, based simply on the 800-word wired dispatch. They never read the original text. Another Japanese newspaper later verified the dispatch against the BEIJING ZHOUBAO article and wrote a story criticizing the Japanese media for distorting Ma Ding's original meaning.

Somehow the New York ZHONGBAO published an editorial on 19 December without reading BEIJING ZHOUBAO or the articles in the Japanese newspapers. The ZHONGBAO relied on its own logic to criticize the Ma article and urged "Chinese economics circles to abandon academic utilitarianism and refrain from overzealous assimilation of Western ideas."

The ZHONGBAO editorial was transmitted to our country with lightning speed by one of Beijing's news units. Since then two categories of writings pertaining to the Ma Ding article have emerged in this country.

The first category comes from those news publishing units which thought highly of the Ma article and reprinted it. Subsequent to its appearance in GONGREN RIBAO, the Ma article was reprinted in XINHUA WENZHAI, No 12. SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO saw the article in BEIJING ZHOUBAO, liked it, translated the English edition back to Chinese, and published it on 3 March, together with an editorial note.

Another category consists of articles from those who agreed with the ZHONGBAO editorial and reprinted the ZHONGBAO editorial in their paper.

A theoretical publication reprinted the ZHONGBAO editorial on 25 January 1986; the mood was neutral. On 21 February another publication again reprinted the ZHONGBAO editorial but the headline was biased: it said that the ZHONGBAO editorial claimed that "Marxist economic doctrines have great vitality." In fact, those words never appeared in the ZHONGBAO editorial. It only declared that its expose was based on the Western interpretation of Marxism and said that "contemporary Western Marxist theoretical studies have made great progress." Those who have an elementary knowledge of Marxism know that the Western school of Marxism is quite different from what we believe to be Marxism. This publication, which reprinted the ZHONGBAO editorial, also mentioned the other newspapers which published and reprinted Ma's article by name. On 4 March JINGJIE CANKAO [ECONOMIC REFERENCE] openly reprinted the ZHONGBAO editorial. On 16 and 18 March, two other journals also published excerpts from JINGJI CANKAO. At the same time, some comrades followed the ZHONGBAO sentiments and lashed out with criticism and censure against the Ma article.

We can say that there is a fourth stage, that is, since 3 March, having seen with their own eyes the kind of behavior which could adversely affect the bold exploration of ideas, some comrades have categorically declared that we must be cautious in criticizing the liberalization of economic theories; we need bolder explorations of ideas now. This view gained the support of those in theoretical work. Theoreticians in Beijing and Shanghai held symposia and discussions and commemorated the 30th anniversary of the policy of "let 100 flowers blossom and 100 schools of thoughts contend." They made an impartial evaluation of Ma Ding's article and criticized those who acted rashly in the Ma Ding incident. In recent months, experts and scholars have expressed the following views concerning this incident:

1. What to make of the Ma Ding article? Many people feel that despite its flaws and its layman's views, it is still a good article and should be published and discussed; people should not launch all-out criticisms or start an undeclared war against it. One should not be too demanding with the young people.
2. What to make of the ZHONGBAO and other foreign publications? Some comrades suggest that we must be tolerant because they might have acted out of real concern for our country. Moreover, it is less convenient for them than it is for us to verify the text; our own comrades expressed their opinions without reading the original text, so we should not act surprised when others do the same thing.
3. What should be learned from the Ma Ding incident? Most discussions are centered around this issue. Some comrades pointed out sharply that in administering theoretical works we must not be led totally by foreign opinions. Foreign assessments of Chinese opinion should be used as reference only. In the past when one was praised overseas, people said: "Look, the bourgeoisie likes you." If one were criticized abroad, people said: "Look, even the bourgeoisie dislikes you." Scholars did not know which way to turn. In administering theoretical works we cannot make judgments based solely on "internal reference" or "excerpts," and we should take precautions against those who might cunningly feed us with false information. In administering

theoretical works it is fundamental that we emphasize theory construction and not be bent on their destruction. "Emancipation of the bourgeoisie" is a political concept and must not be tampered with in academic circles. Many people support the view that "there should be a more harmonious atmosphere and a more lively and relaxed environment for expressing opinion." Some comrades have even proposed the establishment of the study of academic ecology to extend theoretical support in improving the academic ecology and prepare the theoretical grounds for new constructions and reforms.

On the whole the theoreticians are optimistic: they have confidence in giving impetus to further theoretical developments, in achieving greater cultural prosperity, and in expediting developments in the socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

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EAST REGION

NEED TO DEVELOP SOCIAL SCIENCE THEORIES STRESSED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 27 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Escape from the Confines of Institutional Style of Research"]

[Text] Under the proper leadership of the party Central Committee, the restructuring of the economic system, which focuses on the urban areas, has attained gratifying results; it has led to drastic changes in the economic and social outlook and has revealed a glorious future for socialism with Chinese characteristics. Reform is a comprehensive, complete, and dynamic project within the social system; it concerns all aspects of society, from economics and politics to ideology, culture, education, and even the psychological profile of the people. In recent years people have gradually come to recognize that in order to propel reform forward continuously, we must emphatically enhance social science studies. To launch a full-scale theoretical construction during the implementation of the reforms is the major historical task placed before social scientists today.

In recent years, social scientists have worked hard in the areas of philosophy, economics, political science, law, and history. They have clearly raised their consciousness in using their research activities and the results of their work to serve the reform and modernization work. Scholars in the arts and sciences, especially the young and the middle-aged researchers, have converged from all directions into the camp of theoretical studies; here they sow the seeds and cultivate the fields, creating a pleasant picture. But we must not overlook the fact that the present level of social science studies still falls far short of the demands of the reform and its practices; academic standards of social science studies are trailing far behind economic and social developments; and there is still a need for a clear channel to transfer the results of social science studies to practical use in the reform, the liberalization, and the four modernizations constructions. The social scientists must firmly maintain the principle repeatedly stressed by the party Central Committee that theory must have a bearing on practice. They must free themselves from the institutional form of research activities; they must boldly explore new ideas and adjust to the needs of the reform, the liberalization, and the four modernizations constructions. This is also their only choice if social science hopes to become fully invigorated under the new historical conditions.



Reform has generated many new questions which urgently require scientific explanations in the form of new theories. The cadres and the people have gained a lot of experience during the reform, the liberalization, and the four modernizations constructions, but the experience needs to be raised to the theoretical level. The development of theory is first manifested in the ability to gather and embrace new practices. While we are upholding Marxism we must also continuously enrich and develop Marxism in order to provide strong ideological guidance to our reform, the liberalization, and the four modernizations constructions. Ours is a race rich in theoretical thoughts, but if we habitually sum up these rich experiences into some impractical "political concepts," abstract principles, or inane slogans, and if we detach ourselves from the seething realities of life and immerse ourselves in endless "empty talks," then we will not be able to take another step forward. Our reform has led to drastic changes in the national and has dramatically affected the world. We must continue to widen our field of vision and, by seeking materials in real life, expand our scope of studies. Only then can we develop new scientific theories with which to explain thoroughly how the party's general and specific policies are in compliance with Marxism and in accordance with the law of social development; at the same time with these theories we can demonstrate what action should be taken to give impetus to the reforms, to develop productive forces, and to promote social progress. Only by abandoning the practice of dwelling on concepts and facts can theoretical studies reflect and guide the reforms and their practices.

Amid the great current of reforms, social scientists must play the role of hosts in probing into the realities of life. They must boldly explore new ideas and make their share of theoretical contributions. Reform is a formidable but magnificent task, a way for socialism to perfect itself; there are inevitable challenges. Creating new theories during the reforms is also a formidable task which not only requires courage, insight, and theoretical abilities but also requires that the social scientists be highly motivated and that they, guided by the party and the government, consciously forge close relations with the people and explore new ideas indefatigably. Social scientists should not just ask questions when faced with new problems that have emerged from the reforms, nor should they avoid practical problems. Instead, they should, through their own arduous research and probing, actively seek out problems, find theoretical explanations, suggest feasible programs, and be the true "advisors" and "brain trusts" to the party and the government.

Today natural science has launched a "Spark Plan"; social scientists should also launch their own "Spark Plan." They should make plans, organize forces, and tackle major theoretical and policy problems. All branches of the social sciences not only must explore new research territories but must interact with and enrich each other to form a comprehensive research task force. Social scientists not only must be self-reliant and diligent but must also strengthen their horizontal ties to form a presence of a multi-discipline, trans-discipline, or even supra-discipline research colony and voluntarily set up a research assault team. At present the social science research contingent is slack in organization and shows a lack of inquisitiveness toward practical reform problems. We must change this situation; we must organize the social scientists and set up a theoretical task force as soon as possible.

Our party is in the forefront of the reform trend. Developments in the technological revolution have provided us with favorable conditions for the modernization constructions. From the point of the developments in the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," China is making rapid progress. This is the time for us to prove ourselves: this is true for the economy, for science and technology, and for social science too. There will not be a better time for social science to make its mark.

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EAST REGION

REFORM, REPLACING OLD CONCEPTS DISCUSSED BY DENG WEIZHI

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 24 Sep 85 p 4

/Article by Deng Weizhi /6772 0251 1807/: "Carrying a Water Jar and Squatting at the Foot of the Wall"/

/Excerpts/ At a conference on the concept reform held in Beijing, Comrade Li Fengzheng /2621 7685 2398/ told me an interesting story. Last summer his unit wanted to organize a vacation tour to the Beidaihe summer resort for the old people of the village.

"What is a summer vacation?" asked some of the old people.

"It is for cooling off."

"Why travel that far just to cool off? Could I not just squat at the foot of the wall?" The old people did not want to go.

Originally they planned to organize 200 elderly people to go on summer vacation, but only 150 went after they had pleaded in every possible way. Who would have thought that some of these 150 people came back from Beidaihe saying: "Beidaihe is not as cool as the tree shade in front of my door."

Beidaihe has long been a world-renowned summer resort. How could the elderly people of Daqiuthuong think so differently? This reminded me of a story in the Tiandi chapter of

Zigong traveled south to Chu, and on his way back, as he passed along the south bank of the Han River, he saw an old man lugging a jar which he carried out to water the fields. Grunting and puffing, he used up a great deal of energy and produced very few results. Zigong went to him and said: "There is a machine for this sort of thing. In 1 day it can water 100 fields, demanding very little effort and producing excellent results. Would you not like one?" "What kind of thing is it?" asked the old man. Zigong said: "It is a contraption made by shaping a piece of wood. The back end is heavy and the front end light and it raises the water as though it were pouring it out so fast that it seems to boil right over. It is called a well sweep." The old man flushed with anger and then said with a laugh: "I have heard my teacher say: 'Where there

are machines, there are bound to be machine worries; where there are machine worries, there are bound to be machine hearts. With a machine heart in your breast, you have spoiled what is pure and simple; and without the pure and simple, the life of the spirit knows no rest. Where the lift of the spirit knows no rest, the Way will cease to buoy you up. It is not that I do not know about your machine, I detest using it!"

No doubt the old people in Daqiu Zhuang cannot be compared to the old man who lugged the jar. The elderly people in Daqiu Zhuang set examples in taking the path to socialist wealth whereas the old man who lugged water by jar was the minion favored by conservatives. However, they do have in common the fact that their view of life falls short of the life of reality.

Concepts are the reflection of existence. But this reflection is unlike a mirror where there will not be images if you do not look into it and where there will be images if you do. Concepts reflect existence, which can be either backward or forward. New concepts which reflect the vital lifestyle just now appearing are progressive. Old concepts which reflect the declining lifestyle are backward no matter how many people hold this view. Of course, forward-looking thinking does not surpass the times, and it is not impossible for backwardness to disappear. Sooner or later, decayed concepts will be discarded.

Time has no mercy on people. There probably were not too many people carrying jars in the Song Dynasty. Today, electric irrigation has become common, and the phenomenon of lugging jars has probably been stamped out. I have seen people carrying water on shoulder poles, in bamboo tubes, or on one's head, but I have never seen people carry water by lugging water jars.

Though nobody is carrying the jar physically, there are plenty of people still holding the jar mentally. Is a yearning for "squatting at the foot of the wall" not the same as "cherishing the outmoded" or "lugging the water jar"? Yearning for all views unsuitable to the socialist lifestyle or refusing to change what views we are accustomed to is just as funny as "the old man lugging the water jar." As the reform goes deeper, many standards for judging right and wrong should also be reestablished. Seeing how many people are still carrying water jars or squatting under walls is not as terrifying as not seeing new concepts of right and wrong.

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DENG WEIZHI ARTICLE ON CONCEPT OF REFORM CRITIQUED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 21 Oct 85 p 4

/Article by Wei Gang /7616 0474/: Also on Carrying a Water Jar and Squatting at the Foot of the Wall

/Text/ In his article "Carrying a Water Jar and Squatting at the Foot of the Wall" (see WENHUI BAO 24 Sep) Comrade Deng Weizhi /6772 0251 1807/ advocated replacing old concepts with new ones which have a positive meaning. But after regarding the whole article, I feel some of his views need further deliberation.

The story of "carrying a water jar" says that the old man north of the Han River opposed progressive tools of production, whereas "squatting at the foot of the wall" is an old farmer's habit and favorite pastime. The author of the article compared these two things of different natures, saying that since old farmers prefer to cool off under the wall rather than vacation in Beidaihe, they "cherish the outmoded" or "lugging water jars." The analogy seems somewhat inappropriate. I do believe that there is a productivity difference between the progressive well sweep and the backward clay jar and that we should adopt the new tools of production instead of backward ones. However, except for certain special circumstances, various preferences and lifestyles may be retained without forcing conformity. For example, some young people like to have long sideburns, while some like to have short hair; some like to wear tight jeans, while some like to wear loose blouses. We do not need to order them all to wear one kind of hairstyle or clothing style. Similarly, summer vacations can be taken in various forms according to individual habits and likes. Some people like to cool off in scenic areas; some like to tour cities or famous spots; some like to cool off under the wall; some like to go fishing by the river; and some southern farmers like to drink tea and cool off in teahouses, etc. All these ways of summer vacationing are living habits and preferences passed down in different areas, and none seems to be a new and progressive or a backward concept. We do not have to replace any particular way of vacationing with another. The author of "Carrying a Water Jar" compares these two things of totally different natures and thereby comes to a partial conclusion. In the chapter, "Suspecting the Similar," from the Spring and Autumn Annals of Master Lu is written: "What confuses people most is the similar things. The lapidary is most afraid of jade-like stones, and the sword appraiser

is most afraid of swords which resemble that of Wugan...." Therefore, "the trace of resemblance must be investigated further" and the key to distinguishing is thorough observation. The author of the "Carrying a Water Jar" article did not analyze carefully these two similar things and jumped to the same conclusion. I am afraid this is like being confused by similar appearances.

In fact, the old farmers of Daqiuzhuang merely spoke their minds. When cadres mobilized the farmers to vacation in Beidaihe, they said: "Travel that far just to cool off? Can I not just squat at the foot of the wall?" After they came back from vacation, some farmers said: "Beidaihe is not as cool as the tree shade in front of my door." This author finds nothing wrong with these comments. Was it necessary for the cadres of Daqiuzhuang to try so hard and spend so much energy and money to mobilize these old farmers who already live in a cool and quiet environment to go on vacations in Beidaihe where it is not cooler than the shade of their trees? This author is not opposed to peasants' summer vacations or tours, but I hope that cadres will take the local situation into consideration when they organize such activities. Even though today's villages are beginning to get rich, they are still not very rich and few are "10,000-yuan villages." Whether it is actually necessary to mobilize peasants to go on summer vacations merits further consideration. Even in the case of some wealthier villages, the peasants' likes and wishes should be respected in organizing summer vacations or tours and more varied arrangements offered. In order not to botch a good thing, the real situation should never be ignored and things should not be treated in a sweeping manner without considering the differences.

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ARTICLES, COMMENTARY ABOUT PLAY 'WOMEN'

'Cursory Review' by Chen Zianyuan

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Chen Zianyuan [7115 0341 0337]: "A Cursory Review of the Play 'Women'"]

[Text] "WM" is a play which uses the bitter experiences of seven young men and women to reveal their respective attitudes toward life. Although "the General" and his companions had vastly different family backgrounds, social environments and personal experiences, they were very similar in their attitude toward life. Whether it was during the 10-year period of turmoil or under the new situation prevailing in our country, almost all of the seven characters in the play treated life as a joke in all its aspects. I believe the attitude of young people in the contemporary era toward life as depicted in the play is open to question.

The first act in the play depicts the life of educated youths in the winter of 1976. The play should have made it clear that the "gang of four" which went on a 10-year period of rampage had been smashed and that our party and nation had shown initial signs of a turn for the better. However, the educated youths in the northern part of the country continued to show disappointment with life. These seven youths, huddled up in a ramshackle building, took turns to indulge in mockery, satire and execrations against virtually all aspects of life. To quote the young woman drummer, "their faces are wreathed in an apathetic and bitter smile." Although the stealing of chickens is an important scene in the first act, it is not only dealt with in a mocking fashion, but also in a way that reveals the mocking attitude shown by the characters in the play toward life. This recurring jibberish of "the stealing of chickens, the killing of chickens and the roasting of chickens" is not so much a depiction of the exuberance of young people as an attempt to use nursery rhymes as a joke to elicit laughter and to make people take the stealing of chickens merely as a practical joke and something of no consequence.

If it can be said that the indolent, casual and cynical attitude toward life shown by "the General" and his cohorts is understandable at that particular time in the winter of 1976, then members of the audience cannot but feel baffled as to why they should continue to show a teasing and derisive attitude in the flourishing spring, the vigorous and forward moving summer and the fruit-laden autumn. By that time, our nation had already embarked on the right track and the people of the same age as the characters in the play had already exited from their tortuous path onto the main road in the New China. Neverthe-



less, the momentous turn in the fate of the nation had not changed the attitude of the educated youths toward life. "The Wooden Wagon," "the Nun" and "the Princess" remained their old selves, continuing to adopt a bantering attitude toward life. We can see the dissolution of the ideals symbolized by these young people in the play from the recurring melody of "The Song of Communist Children." Replacing such ideals are the clamorous shouts of "Don't spit anywhere and everywhere." The scene depicting public health propaganda is abrupt and forced in itself...On top of that, the exaggerated movements of the actors have raised the teasing and mocking tone of the play to new heights. Furthermore, according to the principle of stressing the association of ideas in the appreciation of art, the audience is made to feel that the ideals of the past have been dissipated by the trivialities indulged in by the generation of young people today.

The attitude of treating life as a trivial matter adopted by the play is in fact a tortuous reflection of the feeling of disappointment with life. We can see in the play no future, no ideals and no hope. Although bold and noble sentiments are uttered by "the General," they are clearly isolated instances and lacking in conviction. The play deals with cold and hunger in winter, failure to pass the higher civil service examination in spring, disappointment in love in summer and business failure in autumn. It may, in fact, be said that the entire play is made up of a series of interweaving disappointments. Disappointment with life is given expression to in two different ways. One is to show pessimism and resignation in one's misfortunes; another is to show an attitude of indifference and cynicism. The latter is evidenced in "WM." This cynical and bantering attitude toward life is used in the play as a form of humor. Humor, however, is not the same thing as banter, fooling around, setting people to laughter or the cracking of jokes. It is something that makes use of meaningful, profound and thought provoking sayings to provide people with enlightenment and food for thought. "WM" merely puts outlandish sayings, vulgar expressions and common bandinage in vogue in society almost lock, stock and barrel into the mouths of members of the cast. It cannot be denied that this treatment may serve to strike a sympathetic chord with certain types of people and to give them a free and uninhibited feeling, but it cannot be denied that the unbearable vulgarity also offends the sensitivity of the majority of the audience.

As a matter of fact, "WM," as an experimental play for young people, is beyond their comprehension. The reason is that members of the younger generation as represented in the play have gradually entered into middle age while members of the younger generation of today, not having been through the difficult experience of being sent to the countryside or up the mountains during the 10-year period of turmoil, also find it difficult to fully comprehend the intricate and complex conditions of life that prevailed at the time. For this reason, the superficial treatment of life in a jocular vein has left its mark on members of the youthful audience. This question has to be answered: How should the younger generation in "WM" and the present generation deal with life, including life in the past, the present and the future? Should they look life squarely in the face, seek to aspire to better things and strive to forge

ahead, or should they adopt a cynical attitude, drift with the tide and look at life with no concern? Our answer is of course in the former. We must not deal with our life, our work, our ideals, our affections and our friendships in a jocular vein. The treatment of life as a huge joke is in itself an absurdity and not in tune with basic socialist logic and morals. In this regard, our literary works should, in addition to serving as a dose of sobering medicine and touching people to the depths of their souls, also stir one's imagination and purify one's emotions rather than making people dismiss everything with a smile and giving them a feeling of bewilderment.

#### Critique by Lin Kehuan

Beijing ZUOPING YU ZHENGMING in Chinese No 1, 17 Jan 86 pp 72-73

[Article by Lin Kehuan [2651 0344 2970]: "Troubled Souls in Search of Moorings"]

[Text] I. "WM" is a most unusual play. Pithy to the point of vacuity, it nevertheless presents more than a mere broad outline. Under most circumstances, a sketchy narration precludes the detailed description of characters and incidents. By successfully capturing the human spirit and the mood in society in the actual business of living, the playwright has, nevertheless, succeeded in using the construction of a simple plot to encompass a wide range of social and psychological conditions.

To make the narrative more touching and unconstrained, the playwright-director allows the buddies in the collective household--women drummers and men musicians representing youths of the contemporary era--to appear simultaneously on stage and probes into the past from the present standpoint so that incidents occurring in different time frames can be depicted in the same play. The structure of this unusual dramatic pattern facilitates the interacting of the scenes enacted on the stage and allows considerable free rein to the approach taken by the performers and to the imagination.

The entire drama leaps from one scene to another and, although the time frame is being switched backward and forward almost with abandon, the choice of scenes and their continuity follow a strict sequence of their own--the sequence of the spiritual journey taken by a group of restless and disgruntled youths over a period of 10 years.

Under most circumstances, conflicts usually take place behind the scenes. That is to say, what the playwright-director tries to emphasize is the effect which the events depicted have on the characters and not the outward conflict created by such events and the cause and effect of the various events. Certain scenes in the drama compel the characters to make a painful choice and subject them to a severe test. The playwright-director seeks to create an atmosphere, a conception and a state of mind so that scenes of everyday life,

such as the earthquake experienced by the leading characters and the prohibition of spitting in the streets, may have profound implications transcending outward appearances and achieve a high degree of artistic symbolism and a unique dramatic effect.

II. "WM" is a play that is out of the ordinary, a play presenting a collective image of life as it is actually lived by the most common and ordinary young people in the contemporary era. At an age when individuality is to be shunned at all cost, they are referred to synonymously as the "collective household." Having gone through the experience, the good times and bad, the unease and the tumult of the generation, these young people make up a most stirring and warm-blooded chapter of life replete with blood and tears in contemporary China.

These young people had been dealt an unfair hand by society. Even before they came of age, they were subjected to a heavier pressure than they could withstand. As members of a generation which came to maturity pouring their hearts out while singing "We Are All Communist Children," their afflictions did not stem from the rigors of life, but from the feeling of loss and abandonment as a result of their failure to maintain a spiritual equilibrium when their childhood dreams were dashed to pieces by the cruel facts of life. After they and the people of the entire nation had gone through the devastating earthquake, they were finally able to lift the incredibly heavy burden off their shoulders. This sudden feeling of buoyancy, however, caused some of them to lose sight of the purpose of life. True, they were no longer the penniless chicken thieves they used to be. Some of them had passed the entrance examination to the universities, some had become cadres, some had developed into artists of note and some had become upstart moneybags. This turn of events was like a debt paid to them by society under a new historical context. Nevertheless, they were still spiritually dissatisfied with their lot and failed to achieve a peace of mind. Assailed by a sense of loss, they did not know which way to turn. These ever restless souls were held captive by a new sense of loss which took hold before they had become reconciled to their new way of life.

In the past, the chief flaw of plays using young people as their themes was that they were written by older playwrights who had difficulty describing the thinking and emotions of the young. The major merit of "WM" as a piece of literature is that it shows not only sympathy for, but also understanding of, a generation of young people who have been through the ups and downs of life. The impetuosity and restlessness of the young are viewed not with suspicion, but a deep insight into and understanding of their everyday life so that the focus is put on the value underlying their impetuosity and restlessness and the historical search for progress as reflected by that value. After having been beaten, Li Jiangshan [2621 3068 1472] continued to plead, "Keep up the beating, friends, and vent your anger on the miserable wretch." After Yu Dahai [0060 1129 3189] had become an important manager, he uttered a sigh with feeling, "Money is only a worldly possession." When candidly admitting his vainglorious desire to become a "class 2 citizen," Jiang Yi [1203 5030] went into a singing and dancing routine while shedding bitter tears as if to poke fun at society as well as himself... While sensing the complex psycholog-

ical nature of human behavior, we are also made to feel the soaring spirit of the young. It is because of this attempt to become "perfect human beings," this rigorous self-examination of one's soul and this supreme courage to throw oneself into the crucible of history for further tempering that these young people will never lose control of themselves in their bitter struggle in pursuit of their objectives.

III. Among the characters in the collective household, the most anemic figure is that of "General" Yue Yang [1471 7122]. That is perhaps something unforeseen by the author. "The General" had been a chicken thief, a "self-appointed" hero. He had saved "the Nun," Pang Yun [1690 5366], from committing suicide by drowning, witnessed the shameless conduct of "Wooden Wagon" Jiang Yi and reprimanded "Princess" Bai Xue [4101 7185] for throwing away her life and natural talents. He had set his heart on becoming a general in the army and accomplishing great feats on the battlefield. The author had obviously intended to establish him as a so-called positive figure.

Naturally, the author has the right to shape the material according to his design and to portray heroic figures that are in character. However, the fact that Yue Yang is the only figure in the collective household who has never made a mistake and never experienced unrest and self-doubt obviously suggests that he has been refined and purified by the author. Although Yue Yang has also admitted to being puzzled by certain aspects of life, that is merely a contradiction and not the effect of contradictions. In the context of a drama that is free from restrictions (depicting complex social life free from restrictions), a human being with a soul completely sealed off from the world cannot possibly reflect the dynamic energy and evolution of contradictions in society. It is for this reason that the entire play is out of tune with reality.

An artistic creation, of course, has its own discipline and man-made devices often fail to accomplish the intended purpose. A figure that is obviously intended to be a positive hero is often more disappointing and less true to life compared to an ordinary character who stumbles and yet continues in his search. "WM" is the best play by Wang Peigong [3769 1014 0361] that I have seen. He could have depicted the central character with more color and more realistically. This he has not done. However, in view of the fact that the play was written to be performed by an armed forces troupe and that Yue Yang is the only character in the play to wear an army uniform, it is possible that the author might have difficulties which he was not at liberty to divulge. Nevertheless, the success or failure of Yue Yang as a character in the play is at least thought provoking.

#### Critique by Drama Reporter

Beijing ZUOPING YU ZHENGMING in Chinese No 1, 17 Jan 86 pp 73, 74

[Text] The stage play "Women" was brought to an abrupt close after the third private performance at rehearsal. The majority of those who had attended the rehearsals were favorably impressed, although there were some who tended to be critical. To enable readers to acquaint themselves with the circumstances surrounding the play, we have collected and sorted out some of the critical opinions.

## I. Failure to Present Basic Facts

Some critics have pointed out that "Women" "has failed to reflect the basic features of the struggle and the enterprising spirit of youths in the 1980's and the mainstream of the socialist constructions and reforms of the new era, to give members of the audience a positive and correct idea of the trend of thought and to offer them strength and hope." In their opinion, the special features and the trend of the era of the 1980's "should be reforms and the dynamic and mighty current of socialist economic construction. The playwright-director should have sung the praises of young people in the present era for their undaunted spirit in the face of repeated setbacks, their eagerness to fulfill their responsibility to society and their desire to render service to the people. He should have depicted their desire to help people and to bring them a feeling of warmth and their dedication to the communist ideal." As an ideological superstructure, literature should keep up with the trends of the era and contribute to the 'four modernizations.' This play is not in tune with the times in that it still concerns itself with the airing of grievances against the seamy side of things."

In portraying young people living and working in a production brigade, the play "provides isolated instances of the adverse circumstances of these people as a result of being abandoned and forgotten." While describing young people immersing themselves in their studies, the play "has failed to depict accurately their thirst for knowledge and their ardent desire to contribute to the motive force of society in a prosperous and strong nation and to fulfill their duty in the historical era. On the contrary, the play has cut itself off from the times and the environment and played up the selfishness of the young in their impatience to improve their lot." "They have yet to emerge from their spiritual doldrums. That is utterly out of step with the mood and the feeling of confidence of the people. The play has failed to describe the positive effect which the healthy mainstream in society has on the minds of the young."

Critics have expressed the opinion that although there is inevitably a dark side in our social life under certain circumstances and within certain limits, that is not the main tenor of contemporary life. By accentuating what is negative and dark, the play conveys the impression that the entire society is ridden with what is mean, despicable and repulsive, that nobody can be trusted, that everything comes up short and that everybody is trying to cheat and outwit each other...That is not a true reflection of life in society. As was pointed out by Engels in his criticism of "A Country Girl," it has failed to present the essential truth."

## II. Failure to Portray the Central Figure Successfully

Some critics have found fault with the molding of the characters in the play. They feel that "the portrayal of the characters has failed to hit the mark." The youthful characters in the play "are all victims of the tide in society: 'Wooden Wagon' plays up to the mighty, succumbs to the lure of power and aspires to achieve the status of a 'high-class Chinese.' In exchange for the position of deputy director of a department, he has no compunction about casting



his girlfriend aside so that he can become the son-in-law of the director of a bureau; 'Big Head' is a nouveau riche dedicated to the acquisition of wealth who treats love as something of no consequence; 'Turtledove Mountain,' whose life consists of a round of wining and dining, who takes advantage of his father's position as an official to change jobs at will and who becomes more and more dissatisfied with each new job, is a microcosm of the unhealthy trend that prevails in society; 'Princess' is a self-centered person who shows no constancy in the object of her affections and who is entirely wrapped up in the pursuit of good times; 'Pitiful Little Girl' is 'truly pitiful.' Unable to help herself and to stand on her own feet, she eventually becomes nothing more than a sacrificial lamb; 'The Nun,' on the other hand, is a slave to love impatient to find a person with feelings." The playwright-director, however, spares no efforts to play up and to portray the character of "The General" "who nevertheless appears pallid and impotent and unable to hold his own in contrast to the outstanding model young men in actual life. This character merely wallows in the agony of his innermost feelings and seldom gives any thought to the needs of the times and the good of the people. Lacking a sense of responsibility, he is forever being buffeted in the wake of the counter-current of life, cursing fate and airing his grievances..." Some of the other characters are also afflicted with "hysteria" and "mental aberrations." "Their souls twisted, they are assailed by loneliness, ennui, depression and despondency." "They are all shouting themselves hoarse in their struggle, but are unable to find a way out." "This state of affairs is understandable during the 10-year period of unrest, but the absence of any suggestion of significant changes following the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee is something that is inconceivable." "The conclusion drawn by people from these characters is that they are members of a worthless and decadent generation." "If this generation of young people is what they are described to be, then our four modernizations are doomed to failure." "What does the play want the young people to learn and where does it want them to direct their efforts? The answer can in no way be found. "The description of young people of the modern generation is not true to fact and the way they are being evaluated is lacking in fairness."

In short, these characters "cannot basically represent young people of the 1980's." There is not one typical case among the characters!" "There is no central figure, let alone a heroic character."

### III. The Theme Is Murky and the Style Is Not of a High Order

One member of the audience has expressed the opinion that "the error in the theme of the play is not an ordinary error. The work is unrelieved by the sunlight cast by the party and socialism. It is replete with suffering, dark clouds, discontent and outlandish remarks! Where are righteousness and truth to be found? The entire stage is a mess. Although this type of play may appeal to a large audience and cater to the taste of certain viewers, it has no redeeming social value."

In analyzing "Women," some comrades are at a loss as to what the central idea of the play is. In describing the paths taken by several young people in their progress through life, the playwright-director attempts "to mine for gold in a billowing sea" and seeks "to set the audience to pondering over the meaning of life by exposing the dark side of society. However, after having watched the play, one is still at a loss as to what the purpose of life is. One merely sees a group of dispirited young people, a society filled with deception, people seeking what pleasure they can get out of life and ideals merely representing the obverse side of dreams..." "There is no unity between subjective aspirations and objective effects." "The style of the entire play is not of a high order and the main theme lacks clarity."

Some comrades are agreed that the play has spared no efforts to describe "how the tide in society has again and again changed the disposition of the characters and played tricks on this generation of young people" and given them the feeling of "helplessness" when confronted with their fate. Life is depicted in the play as an "empty shell," "a pebble" and "a potato" to be kicked back and forth. The idea behind the theme is not only "devoid of any positive significance, but is likely to create further confusion in people's minds and to do damage to the innocent and the naive." "The play brings out the feeling of discontent over everything and overstates the dark and backward side of things. If the young people in society were anything like those described on the stage, what hope is there in our society?" "The fact that such a play has been put on the stage reflects the confused thinking which has taken hold of the playwright-director and the profound effect he has suffered from the erroneous trend of thought prevailing in society." "The trend of thought in the minds of certain people calls for attention."

#### IV. The Style of Acting Is Deplorable

According to some critics, the acting in "Women" "has adopted the naturalism method in giving vent to the boorish sentiments of the characters to stir up the audience and in gratuitously using an excessively strident tone to attract their attention." "The unfolding of the plot is ludicrous, damaging to morals and creates a new type of pollution." "In the play, there are detailed descriptions of young men 'breaking wind' and young women going through their 'menstrual period' to suggest the emptiness, boredom and hardships experienced by educated youths who have been sent to the countryside. This is extremely offensive, unaesthetic and nauseating!" "Literature should be in good taste. Even crying has its beauty and such things as bloodshed also have a beauty of their own when treated artistically. Art cannot be equated with life and a play should not be a verbatim rendering of life."

It is said by some comrades that "the entire play is a bold and unfettered attempt at probing. Although there is nothing wrong with that per se, it does not follow that it can be carried 'casually' to unconfined limits."

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

OPEN-DOOR POLICY, SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY DISCUSSED

Changsha XUEXI DAOBAO [STUDY JOURNAL] in Chinese No 27, 9 Mar 86 pp 9-10

[Article by Wang Xingguo [3769 5281 0948]: "Open-Door Policy and the Building of Socialist Ideological Civilization"]

[Text] With the in-depth implementation of the party's open-door policy and our increasingly extensive and profound ideological and cultural exchanges with other countries, foreign, especially western ideology and culture have exerted influence of one kind or another in China. This demands that we not only face such influence but also adopt a correct attitude toward it and conscientiously study the relationship between the open-door policy and the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that our open-door policy is implemented on the prerequisite of adhering to the socialist system; therefore, we must resolutely guard against and resist the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology and we must not bring in capitalist political systems and decadent bourgeois lifestyle. This does not mean that we negate the positive influence and the accelerating function of the open-door policy in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Such influence and function are demonstrated not only in the way that the open-door policy accelerates the progress of the building of socialist material civilization, thus creating and providing necessary material conditions for the building of socialist spiritual civilization but also in the way that ideological and cultural exchanges with foreign countries accelerate the development of the building of socialist civilization, both ideological and cultural. The concrete demonstrations of such a function are as follows:

1. It helps accelerate the development of theories. Marxism is the crystallization of outstanding achievements in the civilization of mankind. In its course of development, it would never abstain from using and absorbing all achievements of scientific value made by the peoples of all countries and academic fields. Therefore, its development must face the reality of not only China but also the world. Here lies an issue concerning the study of the development of modern capitalism, the modern international communist movement and modern natural sciences. For instance, Piaget's theory of cognitive development, which has attracted the attention of philosophical circles at home in recent years, has conducted a relatively in-depth study of the

psychological mechanism of the cognitive development and process of individuals, especially children. Although this study still has flaws and deficiencies of one kind or another as the people have already pointed out, one thing is certain, that is: It has to a certain extent made up the deficiency that in the past we only paid attention to the cognitive development of the system (or the whole) and ignored the cognitive development of individuals. This explains that facing the world can help absorb useful things even for the study of Marxist theories.

2. It helps broaden the horizon of the people. At present, a worldwide climax of scientific and technological revolution is brewing. Along with the understanding of this climax and world situation, the people's horizon has been continuously broadened and their concepts gradually updated. In the past, we were accustomed to comparing our present with our past. In other words, we liked vertical comparison and therefore tended to be complacent over occasional insignificant success. Since the implementation of the open door policy, the people have realized that there is another world outside ours. In the modern world, science and technology are forging ahead by leaps and bounds and bringing about changes as each day passes while we are still being held back by the 10 years of turmoil; the per capita gross national product of developed countries is several thousand dollars while ours is only several hundred dollars; and their industrial production is generally automated while many of our industries or factories are still resorting to manual operations. It is such increasing awareness of horizontal comparison that has substantially broadened the horizon of the people and enabled them to deeply realize that in the world of acute competition, one must forge ahead or be driven back like a boat sailing against the current; therefore, one must enhance the awareness of competition, increase creative ability and inspire a pioneering spirit to contribute his wisdom and talent to the four modernizations and enable the motherland to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level as soon as possible.

3. It helps accelerate the updating process of concepts. The role played by the open door policy in accelerating the modernization of the people's concepts must not be ignored. Take the concept of time for instance. China used to be a very large agricultural country, its agricultural production cycle was calculated generally in the unit of year, small-scale peasant economy occupied the dominant position, commodity production was underdeveloped and there was little competition and risk involved. Due to these reasons, Chinese lacked the concept of time, were sluggish in doing things and paid no attention to efficiency at work. In addition, because under the conditions of a small-scale peasant economy, as long as they do things according to traditional methods, they could maintain simple reproduction; therefore, they got into the habit of facing the past, feeling content with the present, following the beaten path and seeking no advancement and felt reluctant to accept new things and new methods. Along with the development of the socialist commodity economy and the implementation of the open door policy, the people have gradually realized that in the age of continuously sprouting and rapidly changing new technology and new products, they are bound to be eliminated in the competition if they fail to quickly increase production and work efficiency or if they are not good at catching fast changing information and opportunities on international and domestic

markets. Therefore, more and more people pay attention not only to the present and racing against the time but also to the future in an effort to keep abreast of the trend and future of the development of things. By doing so, they have begun to gradually replace outdated and backward concepts prevailing in the past such as the closed-door policy, parochial arrogance, following the beaten path, emphasizing agriculture over commerce, taking poverty as an honor and despising knowledge with the concept of helping the people get rich and the concepts of talented intellectuals, system, information and prescription.

4. It can enrich and improve the intellectual structure of the people and upgrade their scientific quality. We know that in the contemporary history of China, the fundamentals or tenets of many disciplines such as natural sciences and social sciences all came from the West. Along with the development of modern sciences, some traditional disciplines have made new progress and, at the same time, many new sciences, frontier sciences, inter-disciplinary sciences and interdisciplinary sciences have emerged. These new disciplines can help enrich and improve our intellectual structure, facilitate our modernization and enhance our scientific awareness in our thinking and behavior.

We emphasize the fact that facing the world and conducting ideological and cultural exchanges with foreign countries have given great impetus to socialist spiritual civilization, but we do not deny that they may also bring in some negative things. Just like opening a window, it is hard to avoid letting in a few flies and mosquitoes. When a country is opened up, it is hard to avoid the invasion of bourgeois ideology and decadent lifestyle. With regard to these negative phenomena, we should neither take a laissez-faire attitude, letting them spread unchecked and rampant, nor stop eating for fear of choking and panic over the first sight of some negative things by closing our doors and windows again. The correct attitude should be, on the one hand, strictly implementing the relevant policies and principles of the party and government and resolutely prohibiting and banning the import of all counterrevolutionary and obscene things and, on the other hand, strengthening the ideological and political education of all personnel involved with foreign affairs and the broad masses of people to enable them to voluntarily resist the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideology and lifestyle. We believe that as long as we conscientiously adhere to the guidance of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, do things in strict accordance with party principles and policies and are good at absorbing the advanced science and technology and outstanding ideological and cultural achievements of foreign countries as well as at combining them with the reality and outstanding culture and traditions of China, we will be able to make not only brilliant achievements in regard to the building of socialist material civilization but also great successes in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

12302

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PARTY CONSOLIDATION DISCUSSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Chen Yan Sheng [7115 3601 3932]: "Localities All over the Province Are Conscientiously Acting in the Spirit of the Provincial Work Conference on Discipline Inspection, Each Level of Leadership Is Responsible for Those Directly Below; All Levels Stress Party Workstyle"]

[Text] All municipal and prefectural party committees, and the organizations in Guangzhou directly under the conscientiously conveying and acting in right now are conscientiously conveying and acting in the spirit of the provincial work conference on discipline inspection. Seeking unity of knowledge, thought, and action, they are taking strong measures to stress the party workstyle at each level in order to bring about, within 2 years, fundamental improvements and undertakings in the party workstyle throughout the province.

In mid-March, after the provincewide work conference on examining discipline had ended, various cities, prefectural party committees, and organizations directly under the jurisdiction of the province convened in succession enlarged meetings of standing committee members of leading party groups, general membership meetings of cadres directly affiliated with CPC organizations, and work conferences on examining discipline to convey, study, and act in the spirit of the provincial work conference on examining discipline. Through study, leaders at every level recognized that achieving fundamental improvements in the party workstyle is a formidable task and that time is of the essence. In order to achieve confidence and determination in the fundamental improvements of the party workstyle, they further defined the relationship between stressing the party workstyle on the one hand and invigorating the economy, developing production, and rectifying the party as well as emphasizing political thought education work on the other--strengthening even more the conscientious stress on party workstyle.

Many ministries, commissions, general offices, and bureaus from various cities, prefectures, and organizations directly under the jurisdiction of the province have armed themselves with the spirit of the conference to get in touch with the reality of their regions and departments, in order to develop democracy fully, to look into problems, to expose contradictions, to seek out

causes, and to sum up further the lessons of their experience. Many units talked about the unhealthy tendencies in the party workstyle in recent years and the important reasons why certain corrupt phenomena exist in institutions. Those reasons are: 1) standing committee members do not conscientiously stress the party workstyle, and leading cadres do not set good examples; 2) party administration is not strict, but fails by being too lenient in dealing with unhealthy tendencies, going so far as to foster corruption; and 3) overall administration is not stressed and regular ideological and political education work for party members and cadres is lacking. Because they are not adept at stressing the symptom of a trend, they do not promptly educate party members and cadres in party spirit, discipline, and workstyle. For this reason, the whole party must get to work and the leadership must take the initiative in establishing solid measures to resolve, one by one, the above-mentioned problems.

Each municipal and prefectural party committee, acting in accordance with the spirit of stressing party workstyle, needs to be "short on empty talk, long on realistic action," immediately adopted capable measures to commit the correct party workstyle to action. Each municipal and prefectural party committee ordinarily established a system of job responsibility for party workstyle. All levels of leadership were determined to set up models on which to act, with one level of leaders responsible for stressing party workstyle and taking the lead for those directly below them. By fulfilling their responsibility and making clear the division of labor, in the end they were stressing their results. Guangzhou, Zhuhai, Meixian, and other cities have all strengthened a job responsibility system that stresses party workstyle, where leading institutions have fully developed models on which to act, causing the stress on party workstyle to become the regular work of the party committees. At the same time, each locality checked all kinds of unhealthy tendencies. In accordance with the spirit of the notice from the general offices of the party Central Committee and the State Council, each municipal and prefectural party committee and organization directly under the jurisdiction of the province comprehensively sorted out and, step by step, resolved and drafted effective provisions for the problems of cars, travel abroad and to Hong Kong, organizations that engaged in trade, and entertainment and gift-giving. Principal leaders from the prefectural party committees of Shenzhen, Zoshan, Hainan, Guangzhou, and other cities, on their own accord, stopped riding in high-quality luxurious limousines. They gave the cars to tourism and reception departments to use and are riding in other cars instead. The prefectural party committees in Zhanjiang, Maoming, Shaoguan, Hainan, and other cities also stressed some glaring local problems--such as taking of more than one's share of housing, the arbitrary division and distribution of goods, random fee collections, severe bureaucratisms, liberalism, and other unhealthy tendencies--and conscientiously resolved them one by one. Each municipal and prefectural party committee convened a special conference on the large and important proposals that will expose these problems. They conscientiously discussed and arranged them in order of importance, strengthened leadership, increased personnel, and expedited the handling of the proposals. They worked hard for the past 6 months to settle a lot of these large and important proposals. In addition, each locality strengthened its contingent to examine discipline, perfected its institutions, increased its strength, and enriched its personnel. This brought the function of discipline inspection organizations into full play, enabling these organizations to turn themselves into responsible institutions that will stress party workstyle for a long time to come.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON CURRENT PARTY WORKSTYLE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "Accurately Appraise the Situation of the Present Party Workstyle"]

[Text] In accordance with the directives of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, all levels of the party committees in our province regard the rectification of the party workstyle as an important issue, calling on the whole party to stress party workstyle and vigorously striving to bring about basic improvements in the party workstyle within the next 2 years. At this time, it is extremely important to appraise the situation of the party workstyle correctly. What, then, is the current situation of party workstyle? Some people cannot see the results of having checked unhealthy trends over these last few years. They regard the party workstyle as a complete mess, saying that "everyone has a point of view, but no one has a way of getting it done." Some people regard the economic situation as being very good and are not surprised by and choose to ignore the unhealthy trends that exist. These two ways of thinking are both one-sided and are detrimental to the further rectification of party workstyle.

In examining the party workstyle, we should first look at the party line and party policy as well as political life within the party; second, we should look at the ideology and workstyle of the party organizations, members, and cadres. As a result of the efforts of the last few years, the main trend in the party workstyle is good. As far as the whole country is concerned since the party's 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the party Central Committee has restored the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, established the construction of the four modernizations as the heart of the correct political line, and brought about the normalization of political life within the party. The party line and general and specific policies of the party have received the trust and support of the broad masses, and the prestige of the party has risen. As a result of the consolidation and revision of party organizations at all levels, the leading bodies have further rectified the guiding ideology of their professional work, with great improvements in the state of the party workstyle. The vast numbers of cadres range from being good to basically good. With respect to checking unhealthy tendencies, Guangdong and the entire country are making the same progress and having the same success. For example, leaders of the municipal



party committee of Guangzhou have personally stressed the building of party workstyle, causing the party workstyle of the whole city to improve year after year. The Hainan regional prefectural party committee, in stressing the incidents of reselling cars at a profit, educated the whole party in party workstyle and discipline and obtained very good results. The municipal party committee of Shantou vigorously stressed and attacked economic crime activity and supported healthy trends, causing unhealthy trends and evil practices to be greatly weakened. Particularly important in the course of rectifying the party is that party organizations throughout the whole province, from the county level up, drew a lesson from the Hainan car incidents. At the same time, they spread their positive experiences locally; they deeply criticized the unhealthy trend of party and government institutions and cadres engaging in business; they rectified the guiding ideology of their professional work, particularly the guiding ideology of economic work, that is, managing industry and commerce in a down-to-earth manner, stressing industrial and agricultural production, and stressing the development of social productive forces; they by and large stopped the sale of foreign goods at a profit, the sale of foreign exchange, arbitrary price increases, and arbitrary fines and charges as well as the reckless issuing of banknotes and other elements of unhealthy trends; they took vigorous measures to counter a large number of serious economic offenders, handling a lot of large and important cases; and they made great progress in the construction of socialist culture, with a lot of advanced units and exemplary models coming to the fore. Since the end of last year, party committees at different levels have been conscientiously putting into effect document No. 57 issued by the Central Committee, further improving the party workstyle. As all of these facts are there for everyone to see and to be personally experienced, how can the party workstyle be regarded as a complete mess?

However, we must soberly see that the party workstyle really has not taken a basic turn for the better and that there still exist some serious problems. Some party members and cadres join the party organizationally but do not wholly join the party ideologically. Some cannot ward off decadent, capitalist-class thinking: they erode the workstyle, weaken the party character, use political tactics for selfish purposes, and go so far as to perpetrate economic crimes. Some imbued with the thinking of "looking for money everywhere" work for the interests of the small group or the individual and do not consider the interests of the country or the masses, going so far as to violate law and discipline. If you are not surprised by and choose to ignore these problems, then that is also one-sided. Recently, in the course of conveying and carrying out the spirit of the provincewide work conference on examining discipline convened by the provincial party committee, each locality listed all sorts of manifestations of unhealthy trends in some of its units and cadres, such as making excessive purchases or use of cars and engaging in competition to replace one's car with an imported luxury car; concocting pretexts, indiscriminately assigning personnel to go abroad and to Hong Kong and Macao, using public funds to entertain guests and to send gifts, and being extravagant and wasteful party and government cadres violate regulations, use public funds for tourism, and obtain illegitimate income in addition to their wages and the collective benefits of their organization. There is still a small minority of party and government cadres and their spouses and children who are in business for profit. Bureaucratism and liberalism in the party



workstyle is serious, departmental selfishness and the small-group mentality are conspicuous, organization is remiss, discipline is lax, and so forth. These problems illustrate that unhealthy trends and corrupt phenomena that exist among some of the party and government institutions and party members and cadres of our province are serious.

The correct attitude is that, since we should fully affirm the achievements of the last few years in the area of rectifying the party workstyle, it is good to examine the main trends in the party workstyle in order to strengthen confidence in bringing about basic improvements. At the same time, we should also keep an eye on various unhealthy trends that still currently exist and resolutely check those trends that are still fairly serious. To strive for basic improvements in the party workstyle will still be an arduous task, and we must unremittingly continue to stress this. Only until we look at these problems in this dialectical way and correctly appraise the current situation of the party workstyle can we be resolute, proceed from reality, and stress the party workstyle.

In September 1982, at the time of the 12th Party Congress of the CPC, our party proposed that, within 5 years, we bring about a basic improvement in the party workstyle and in the general mood of the society. Now that more than 3 years have already passed, there is only a little more than 1 year left. Being pressed for time, we must vigorously promote this and not relax for even a day. We have managed the skill of economic construction fairly successfully. The situation is satisfactory, and it is the success of our country. But if, for example, the general mood has deteriorated, what is the significance of managing the economy successfully? In that case our country may deteriorate in yet another respect, which in turn could effect an entire economic deterioration. If it continues to develop, it may form a world where graft, theft, and bribery run rampant. We definitely need to look at this problem. But to bring about basic improvements in the party workstyle, we need to have a sense of urgency and an unswerving determination. To be sure to produce good results as quickly as possible, the entire party needs to stress party workstyle, and all levels of the party committee must take the lead and personally stress party workstyle, check unhealthy trends, stress investigations into several important and typical cases, and carry out education in the party character, party workstyle, and party discipline.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU EXPEDITES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "The Whole Party Must Mobilize To Rectify Party Style"]

[Text] The Guizhou provincial discipline inspection work conference demanded that party committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels throughly implemented the party Central Committee leaders' recent important instructions on rectifying party style and the essence of the seventh plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, uphold the principle of determination and perseverance, mobilize the entire party, give close attention to earnest work, begin with leading organs and cadres, start with investigation and prosecution, strive to complete the three assignments of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and achieve on schedule the basic improvement of party style throughout the province.

Held in Guiyang from 5 to 10 March, the conference was attended by more than 100 people, including provincial, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal discipline inspection secretaries, members of the provincial discipline inspection commission, party and discipline inspection secretaries of provincial party and government organs, officials of discipline inspection groups stationed by the provincial committee in 29 departments and bureaus, political work leaders of some departments, commissions and bureaus, officials of unit offices in charge of economic crimes, and veteran comrades of the party style rectification supervision and inspection groups assigned by the provincial committee to provincial organs.

Guizhou provincial discipline inspection secretary Liu Hanzhen [0491 3352 2833] relayed the essence of the seventh plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. In conjunction with Guizhou's conditions, the conference urged an earnest effort in the following four aspects: 1. Concentrate on curbing the unhealthy tendencies. 2. Focus on the investigation and prosecution of major and important cases. 3. Greatly tighten discipline. 4. Earnestly promote party spirit education. The conference demanded that the leading provincial, prefectural and county organs earnestly study and fulfill the essence of the party Central Committee's relevant documents and the mass meeting of its organ cadres, concentrate forces to rectify the six unhealthy tendencies listed by the party Central Committee and the six unhealthy manifestations in party style enumerated in Comrade Wang Zhaoguo's

[3769 0340 0948] speech at the cadres' mass meeting, start with rectifying, in close conjunction with the reality of their own departments and units, the salient unhealthy tendencies, solve the problems one by one, earnestly strengthen party building, and set an example in improving efficiency, studying hard, tightening discipline and enhancing party spirit. They must create responsibility systems level by level for party style rectification. In the first half of the year, in line with the provincial committee's plans, the provincial discipline inspection commission must assist the provincial committee, together with the pertinent departments, to rectify firmly the six unhealthy tendencies found in provincial organs, and the various local jurisdictions must basically rectify them. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must submit timely progress reports and a general report on the overall situation before 10 July. While rectifying the six unhealthy tendencies, they must earnestly investigate and curb the peculiar unhealthy tendencies in their own areas, departments and units.

The conference emphatically declared that, in terms of the major and important cases already on file, they must, in line with the principle of "dividing the responsibilities among the levels and handling by proper authorities," make painstaking plans on their prosecution, and implement the responsibility system of fixed assignment, fixed personnel and fixed time of conclusion. Higher-level party committees must strengthen supervision and inspection. In regard to the unhealthy tendencies and law and discipline violations involving leading cadres and leading organs, including using power for private gain, bending the law for relatives and friends, serious bureaucratism, and illegal housing construction enumerated by the provincial committee, they must pursue them to the finish, break through all resistance, clarify the facts, and handle them earnestly in accordance with party discipline and state law. They must never be softhearted; the essence of softheartedness is tolerating and abetting evil. Meanwhile, they must continue the struggle against such serious economic crimes as smuggling and sale of contraband, speculation and swindle, graft and embezzlement, blackmail and extortion, and offering and accepting bribes, and earnestly correct the situation of inadequate attention, inadequate strengths and inadequate efforts. In conjunction with the rectification of unhealthy tendencies and the investigation of major and important cases, they must vigorously tighten party and other disciplines and persevere in investigations and fulfillment.

The conference declared that vigorously strengthening party members' education in party spirit, discipline and style is a measure of a fundamental nature in resisting and rectifying unhealthy tendencies. This year, they must focus on the method and result of party spirit education. By means of education, they must stress the solution and rectification of liberalism in politics, individualism in ideology, cliquism and departmentalism in disregard of the interests of the state and the people, and serious bureaucracy found among party members and cadres, in order to improve the consciousness of the vast numbers of party members and cadres in following the party's four basic principles and implementing its line, principles and policies, enhance their resistance against the corrosion of the decadent capitalist and feudalist ideologies, and enable them to conscientiously uphold party discipline and

party style. To ensure the successful completion of the various assignments this year, the conference demanded that party organizations at all levels heed the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's admonition against laxity in ideology, weakening of organization and slackening in work, earnestly mobilize the entire party to improve party style, give first place to its rectification and earnestly strengthen leadership. Meanwhile, in the course of party style rectification, they must mobilize and organize the strengths of society and earnestly reinforce the discipline inspection contingents.

Deputy provincial party secretary Ding Tingmo [0002 1694 2875] and Central Discipline Inspection Commission member Yuan Jingzhong [5913 2529 1813] attended the meeting and made statements.

In conclusion, deputy secretary Liu Ruizhi [0491 3843 0037] of the provincial discipline inspection commission's standing committee expressed his views and requirements on how to implement the important instructions issued by Comrade Hu Yaobang and the Central Secretariat, strive to adapt to the new situation, and properly perform the work.

6080/12951

CSO: 4005/676

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CRACKS DOWN ON CRIMES, 'UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES'

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "Yunnan Cracks Down on Serious Criminal Offenses and Economic Crimes"]

[Text] The Yunnan provincial political and legal work conference was held in Kunming from 29 March to 2 April. The conference transmitted and studied the essence of the national political and legal work conference, analyzed Yunnan's public security situation, and deliberated and planned the work for this year. It emphatically pointed out: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech on "grasping construction in one hand and the legal system in the other" is the basic guiding ideology of political and legal work. Party committees at all levels and all comrades on the political-legal front must earnestly study it, improve understanding, unify thinking, uphold without wavering the people's democratic dictatorship, drastically crack down on serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, firmly wipe out and curb evil practices of all kinds in society, mobilize the strenghts of all quarters to implement the various measures of overall control, achieve, on the basis of an obvious improvement, stability in public security, and render greater services to the economic reform, the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home, and a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Qiu Chuangjiao [6726 0482 2403], provincial party standing committee member and political and legal commission secretary, relayed the essence of the national political and legal work conference and outlined the plans for this year's work in the province. Deputy party secretary Liu Shusheng [0491 2885 3932] made a statement.

The conference found that, from August 1983 to date, Yunnan has been highly successful in the struggle against serious crimes, and its public security has made an obvious improvement, creating a relatively favorable social environment for the smooth progress of its economic construction and reform. However, it must be soberly realized tha the improvement in Yunnan's public security is uneven and not consolidated, ant the province is facing many new problems. The main manifestations are the sharp rise in thefts, the spread of economic crimes, the reemergence of such evil practices in society as gambling and feudal superstition, and the large numbers of crimes and

hooliganism committed by young people. Therefore, everyone must recognize the importance and necessity of the continued struggle against serious crimes and guard against any vacillation in ideology and any relaxation in work.

When discussing the continued crackdown on serious crimes, the conference pointed out: In view of Yunnan's conditions, special attention must be given to the following issues: Criminals committing murder, arson, robbery, rape and setting off explosives must be prosecuted drastically, promptly and relentlessly; in the spirit of "total eradication," hoodlum gangs must be wiped out upon discovery; major thieves must be severely punished according to law; evil practices seriously disrupting the social environment, such as gambling, spreading pornographic matters, and feudal superstition, must be strictly curbed and eliminated.

The conference pointed out: While drastically cracking down on serious crimes, we must firmly and effectively combat serious economic crimes. Currently, such crimes remain extremely widespread, not only in the economic realm, but in all aspects in society. The moment party and government organs and leading cadres are corrupted, it will directly endanger the economic reform and construction. Thus, we must recognize the gravity, danger and complexity of economic crimes, and continue to wage an intensive and sustained struggle against them. Party committees at all levels must earnestly strengthen leadership, place the struggle on their important daily agenda, and make plans according to schedule. The pertinent departments must closely cooperate with judicial organs, and the latter must take the initiative to cooperate, take concerted actions, concentrate energy, and ruthlessly prosecute the major and important cases, in order to produce wide repercussions and good results. We must uphold the principle that laws must be observed, enforcement strict, and violations prosecuted. Regardless of the level of the organ or leader involved, we must have the courage to clash against the hard, break through resistance, carry out investigations through to the end, and impose punishment according to law. In the course of work, we must be both firm and cautious, give attention to investigation and study, uphold facts as the basis and law as the yardstick, strictly observe the boundaries of policies, and ensure the quality of prosecution.

The conference declared: For the effective prevention and reduction of crimes, we must raise overall control to a new level. Party committees and governments at all levels must place the work of overall control in its proper place, pursue it persistently and produce actual results. The various departments must actively participate and voluntarily cooperate in the work and truly take concerted actions. We must mobilize the entire society to show concern for an educate the young and reduce their crime rate. We must earnestly strengthen and improve labor reform and labor education, continue to follow the principles of "reform first and production second" and "education, persuasion, and rescue," apply policies and promote the work of reform and transformation. In terms of people released after serving their sentences and undergoing labor education, we must earnestly perform the work of settling and educating, continue to help them turn over a new leaf and consolidate the fruits of reform.

The conference declared: To complete the various assignments successfully, we must adopt effective measures, further strengthen the political-legal contingents, and vigorously improve their political and professional qualities. We must earnestly strengthen ideological-political work, conscientiously conduct the "four have's" education, fully develop the role of political-legal organs in "protecting the people, combating the enemy, punishing criminals and serving the four modernizations," and enhance their sense of responsibility in protecting the people and the growth of the productive force. We must uphold the principle of managing the police strictly, further improve discipline and the work style, and firmly rectify such illegal and undisciplined conduct as using power for private gain, bending the law for relatives and friends and extorting confession by torture. The vast numbers of cadres and police must honestly perform their duties, enforce the law without partiality, and be upright and uncorrupt.

The conference emphatically declared: To be successful in performing the various assignments in political-legal work, party committee and governments at all levels must earnestly strengthen leadership. We must constantly investigate, clarify and study the conditions of political-legal work, deliberate and plan major assignments, earnestly select and assign cadres, strengthen the management and education of party members and cadres, improve their ideological, policy and professional standards and solve the practical difficulties of the political-legal branch.

All participants of the conference indicated that they will work as one, establish the idea of a long-term struggle, continue to develop the spirit of perseverance, vigorously complete all tasks, and make new contributions to the stability and improvement of Yunnan's public security.

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NORTH REGION

BEIJING PRISONERS TAKE 'CRASH' LEGAL COURSE

OW200620 Beijing XINHUA in English 0009 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--A group of 164 prisoners from Beijing City Jail were quoted as saying how their study of the law had given them confidence to build better lives for themselves.

They all took a recent crash law course to enable them to take part in a national contest aimed at promoting legal knowledge.

In a letter appearing in the WORKERS' DAILY Thursday, the inmates from the prison's ninth brigade said they were "determined to become useful citizens again by studying hard".

They sent the letter to the all-China's federation of trade unions after they had entered the law competition earlier this month.

The contest, sponsored by the WORKERS' DAILY and other 11 Beijing newspapers, is one of several official efforts aimed at wiping out ignorance of China's laws within the next five years.

In a reply appearing on the same page of WORKERS' DAILY, Luo Gan and Chen Bingquan, both vice-presidents of the federation, said they were "pleased" at the effects the contest had had on the prisoners.

They said: "Your jail terms do not mean that you have been discarded by society. Everybody is hoping you will repent and start anew. Your future is bright."

The two vice-presidents added: "Many of you committed crimes out of ignorance of laws."

To encourage the prisoners further, they gave several examples of ex-convicts who have become successful engineers, teachers, cadres and advanced workers.

The inmates made a thorough study of China's laws to help them in the contest. Some looked up all legal reports which have appeared in WORKERS' DAILY over the past three years to find the answers to tough questions.

Prisoners in many other parts of the country are reported to have taken part as well. Results have yet to be announced.

"Although we may not win the contest, we have learned a lot," the Beijing prisoners said in their letter.

In their reply, Luo and Chen wished them success and presented them with books.

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## NORTH REGION

### ZHANG SHUGUANG PRESENTS WREATH AT FUNERAL

SK190719 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 18 June, leading comrades from the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Government, the regional military district, and the regional CPPCC Committee, and representatives from various social circles were deeply grieved in holding a solemn funeral for Comrade Wang Yilun at the auditorium of Daqingshan Cemetery in Hohhot City. They mourned with deep grief over the death of Comrade Wang Yilun, a communist fighter, an outstanding Communist Party member, and a good leader who was deeply loved and respected by the people of various nationalities throughout the region.

Comrade Wang Yilun died in Hohhot City on 2 June. He was 82 years old. He had served as a Standing Committee member of the fifth National CPPCC Committee, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, first secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the regional CPC Committee, vice chairman of the fifth regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and deputy secretary of the leading party members' group under the Standing Committee.

To the right of Comrade Wang Yilun's portrait were wreaths laid in order and presented by the central leading personnel, including Chen Yun, Ulenhu, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Wang Renzhong, Song Renqiong, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Huang Huoqing, Zheng Zihua, Zhang Jingfu, Li Zhengtao, He Changgong, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, and (Huang Kecheng), and by the responsible persons of the departments concerned.

Attending the funeral and also presenting wreaths to the funeral were leading comrades from the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Government, the regional military district, and the regional CPPCC Committee, including BU He, Batubagen, Tian Congming, Cai Ying, Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Wen Jing, Shen Xinfu, Ke Ligeng, He Yao, Zhou Beifeng, Butegeqi, Hu Zhongda, Liu Zuohui, Bai Junqing, (Zhang hangong), Shi Shengrong, Wuigeng, HAN Ming, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, and [words indistinct]; Yang Dalai, president of the regional Higher People's Court; and Wang Linzhong, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate.

Also presenting wreaths to the funeral were Comrades Zhang Shuguang, Qian Fenyong, and Kong Fei.

Batubagen, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the funeral at which, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government, delivered a eulogy.

On the morning of 17 June, the leading comrades from the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Government, the regional military district, the regional CPPCC Committee and the representatives from various social circles paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade Wang Yilun.

/12624

CSO: 4005/803

25 July 1986

## NORTH REGION

## BRIEFS

XING CHONGZHI SEES OFF DELEGATION--At the invitation of Nishio Yuji, governor of Tottori Prefecture, Japan, the six-member delegation headed by Xie Feng, governor of the province, left Shijiazhuang City by train for Beijing Municipality on the afternoon of 3 June and will leave Beijing for Japan on 5 June. During their stay in Japan, the delegation will hold consultations with the officials of the Japanese prefecture on the agreements of establishing friendship between the province and the prefecture and on exchanges in the fields of the economy, science and technology, and culture. Seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading comrades of the province, including Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Ye Liansong, Lu Chuanzan; and responsible persons from the departments concerned, including Mao Zhijun, Wang Yuen, and Cheng Dongcai. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /12624

CSO: 4003/803

## NORTHEAST REGION

### HARBIN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Ji Wei [1323 0251]: "Observe Strict Party Discipline, Correct the Party's Work Style, And Eliminate All Appearances of Corruption; Discipline Inspection Commission Issues Circular on 10 Cases Involving the Use of Authority To Seek Profit; Three Bureau-level, Seven Department-level Cadres Dealt With According to Party, State, and Legal Discipline"]

[Text] With the approval of the Harbin CPC committee, the Harbin Discipline Inspection Commission recently processed and issued a circular on 10 cases involving party cadres, such as Yang Cheng [2799 6134] and Yi Jingshan [0122 2529 1472], who used their authority to seek profits and violated the law and discipline. With these 10 cases serving as negative examples to teach with, party organizations at all levels are required to conduct a broad, sweeping, thorough, and productive education of party members and cadres on the party's character, work style, and discipline.

These 10 cases have come to light one after another since the second half of last year. Some involve the use of one's authority to seek profits and the acceptance of huge bribes; some involve the use of one's official position to collect graft; some involve the exploitation of loopholes in the reform to resell counterfeit products at a profit; some involve the acquisition of houses through one's power and the building of houses that exceed standards; and some involve violations of discipline in foreign affairs and the acceptance of money and goods from trade with Hong Kong. The 10 cases cited in the circular were processed in light of party, state, and legal discipline and included three cadres at the bureau level, seven cadres at the department level, and two cadres at the branch level. The three cadres at the bureau level include Yang Cheng, party group secretary and bureau chief of the Yuan Bureau of Industry and Commerce Management, and Yi Jingshan, party committee secretary and bureau of Housing and Land. Because these two individuals committed the offense of accepting bribes, the Harbin CPC committee and city government decided to expel them from the party, dismiss them from their posts, and allow the judicial organs to punish them according to the law. Xu Yanyou [1776 7346 2589], assistant manager at the Yuan Textile Industry Corporation, committed a grave violation of discipline in financial dealings with foreigners.

The city government organs and CPC committee decided to give Xu Yanyou a severe department-level cadres, there were two who also violated the criminal law and as a result were expelled from the party, relieved of their posts, and turned over to the judicial organs to be punished according to the law.

The Harbin Discipline Inspection Commission indicated in its circular that at present, problems of using one's authority to seek profits and violating financial discipline and laws are particularly glaring among some party members and cadres. Although these problems involve a small number of people, they nonetheless seriously undermine the party's work style and general mood of society, imperil reform and the building of the four modernizations, damage the prestige and image of the party, and erode the confidence of the masses in the building of the two civilizations. This state of affairs must be seriously considered by party organizations at all levels.

The Discipline Inspection Commission indicated in its circular that party organizations at all levels and the vast number of party members and cadres must all learn profound lessons from the 10 model cases:

1. Be honest in performing official duties, be devoted to your own duties, and by all means do not use your authority to seek profits.
2. Strengthen the party's character, correct the party's work style, and remain forever vigilant against the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideology and ways.
3. Strengthen the sense of discipline and legality and strictly observe discipline and abide by the law.
4. Closely regulate the party's routine activities and support strict control of the party.

In its notice, the Harbin Discipline Inspection Commission requested that party organizations at all levels use these 10 cases as negative examples in the conduct of education on purpose, discipline, and the legal system and in support of education on the direction of socialism and vigilance against the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideology. Earnestly and strictly investigate and deal with all cases involving violations of discipline and the law, regardless of who violates party discipline, state discipline, or legal discipline; all must be severely dealt with according to the party's discipline and the state's laws. And in the party rectification process, give prominence to the resolution of problems concerning the party's work style. Earnestly and vigorously implement Central Committee and State Council General Office Document No 57, resolutely seek to cure the unhealthy tendencies which exist within organizations, and eliminate all appearance of corruption.

13188/12851  
CSO: 4005/683



NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM REFORM DISCUSSED

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Shou Ren [1343 0088] and Wang Yan [3769 3601]:  
"City Implements Eight-point Reform; Hereafter, Primary School Graduates Will No Longer Take Comprehensive Examinations, Will Attend Junior Middle School in Their Home Districts; Priority Junior Middle Schools Abolished; Polytechnic and Technical Schools To Admit Junior Middle School Graduates"]

[Text] At the Harbin Educational Administration Working Conference convened today, responsible persons of the Harbin Education Committee announced that Harbin has decided to embark on an eight-point reform of its educational system.

1. From the start of the 1986 fall semester, priority junior middle schools will be eliminated, the city's priority middle schools will not enroll any new junior middle school students, and high schools and junior high schools will be independent of each other.
2. Primary school graduates will no longer be required to take comprehensive examinations for promotion to the next grade; following their graduation examinations, they will enter junior middle school in their home districts.
3. Proceeding from the real circumstances of Harbin's junior middle school students, educational requirements for mathematics, physics, chemistry, and foreign languages will be revised, which will cause students in all fields of study to benefit and gradually improve.
4. During the first half of this year, a new expansion in vocational middle schools will be brought about by beginning to emphasize vocational schools run by the various departments either independently or in concert with the Education Department. The vocational middle schools of three newly established independent schools and vocational courses run by business concerns have caused vocational middle school enrollment to increase.
5. Beginning this year, the city's polytechnic and technical schools which uphold requirements must admit junior middle school graduates. Beginning in 1987, polytechnic and technical schools across the board must admit junior middle school graduates.

6. The creation of requirements for the addition of vocational classes in ordinary senior middle schools will be pursued with vigor. This year, pilot projects will be conducted in 10 ordinary senior middle schools.

7. Specialized high school curricula for adults will be revised. The bounds of the one-school-per-factory concept will be broken, thus bringing into play professional excellence, bringing to light special characteristics, and improving quality.

8. Private and mass organization-run schools will be rectified. Those schools which are qualified will be granted aid, those which do not comply with established requirements or do not carry out the law of the state will be straightened out, and those which have not been approved will be banned. Education for peasants will stress elementary cultural and technical education and the "two NOs" for young workers in rural enterprises; 100 technical and cultural schools for peasants as well as 200 elementary cultural and technical schools in villages and towns will be operable.

13188/12851  
CSO: 4005/683

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CRACKS DOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 14 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zhongde [1728 1813 1795]: "Jilin Assembles Superior Forces Against Major Economic Crimes"]

[Text] Jilin's procuratorial organs at all levels adopted effective measures, made the fight against serious economic crimes a main assignment while continuing the struggle against other serious criminal offenses, and made rapid progress in their work.

They adopted the following measures: 1. They rectified the professional guiding ideology, explained to the cadres the gravity and urgency of the fight against serious economic crimes, and ensured the progress of procuratorial work in leadership, organization, and funds and tools. 2. The chiefs of procuratorial organs at various levels gave their personal attention to the endeavor. In coordination with other chief procurators, the chief procurators in charge earnestly handle the cases. 3. The chief procurators at various levels assumed responsibility for the investigation of major cases, and personally handled or participated in the cases. 4. They closely relied on the leadership of party committees, and assembled superior forces for concentrated investigation and crackdown. 5. They investigated the various branches. Selecting the key points, they cracked down on economic crimes according to the branches, and implemented overall control. As a result of these measures, the procuratorial organs of the various levels generally made rapid progress in handling cases and the quality of work was good. To date, Jilin's procuratorial organs have filed for prosecution 50 major economic cases involving 30,000 yuan or more, equivalent to 78 percent of this type of cases handled in the whole year of 1985. The total amount of the cases comes to 17.47 million yuan.

6080/12951  
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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN GOVERNMENT HOLDS MEETING TO PUBLICIZE EDUCATION LAW

SK290320 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the provincial government held a radio and television rally in Changchun to publicize and implement the compulsory education law of the PRC, mobilizing the whole society to jointly implement this law and to contribute to realizing the 9-year compulsory educational system.

Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Gao Dezhan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, gave speeches at the rally.

During his speech, Governor Gao Dezhan stressed: Implementing the compulsory education law is not an expedient measure but a plan of vital and lasting importance. It concerns not just the educational departments but the whole society. To this end, all departments and units as well as all families should support the reform of the educational structure with actual deeds, use the law to guarantee compulsory education for school-age children and youths, and jointly fulfill this tremendous intellectual development project by implementing the compulsory education law, advance the province's educational work, and better serve economic construction.

/8918

CSO: 4005/807

NORTHWEST REGION

GOOD RESULTS REPORTED IN GANSU PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 86 pp 1-2

[Article by reporter Zhang Yan [1728 3601]: "Party Consolidation in Gansu's Counties and Districts Basically Completed"]

[Text] With the concerted effort of party organizations at all levels and the vast number of party members, party consolidation in Gansu's counties and districts has basically concluded. The provincial party committee issued its basic assessment: Serious attention rendered by party leaders; clear guiding ideology; salient focuses of work; fairly marked results."

Beginning last July, party consolidation was successively launched in Gansu's county and district party committees. Among the 85 local jurisdictions, 76 have completed the task, and the rest are in the process of being summarized and checked before acceptance.

In the course of party consolidation, the provincial committee's group for guiding party consolidation and the various local committees, under the unified leadership and planning of the provincial committee, mainly focused on the following three aspects: (1) They further clarified the guiding ideology of party consolidation and strengthened leadership. In consideration of the characteristics of the various phases of party consolidation in counties and districts, the provincial committee held three meetings from August to December last year. At the meetings, it explained that party consolidation must focus on education in party spirit and rectification of party style, and that the main party leaders must personally take charge and earnestly investigate and prosecute the major and important cases. It proposed specific requirements on governing the party strictly and warned against excessive leniency in organizational handling and membership registration. The meetings fulfilled the spirit of the party Central Committee, reviewed some typical experiences, proposed clear requirements in regard to the salient problems in practical work, and produced good results. (2) They visited the units undergoing party consolidation, invited people to give talks, strengthened concrete guidance, and checked the work carefully. Right at the start of party consolidation in counties and districts, the provincial committee and various local committees selected groups of comrades to serve as inspectors and liaison officers and help the various areas understand and master party consolidation work. They promptly uncovered and solved many long-pending issues causing strong dissatisfaction among the masses and performed large amounts of work. In addition,

the provincial and local party consolidation offices organized forces and, by means of investigation and study, review and dissemination of typical experiences, contact points, and reports made by lower levels, rendered individual guidance, solved problems and made strict inspections. (3) Among the units which had undergone party consolidation, they launched "recapitulation" activities, and reinforced and expanded the results.

They earnestly investigated and prosecuted large numbers of discipline violations and rectified unhealthy tendencies.

Right at the start of party consolidation, party committees of all areas and units focused on the investigation and prosecution of major and important cases and rectification of unhealthy tendencies. To date, among the 342 cases filed by the various areas with the province, 225, or 65.8 percent, have been concluded, and 68, or 19.9 percent, have been investigated for prosecution. Upon discovery of the case of using power for private gain and promoting unhealthy tendencies involving the former leading group of Zhang county, the Dingxi prefectural party consolidation office and the provincial committee's inspection group stationed there gave the matter their unremitting attention, made an overall investigation, clarified the facts, and prosecuted it earnestly. The provincial committee issued a circular on the case throughout the province, producing a strong response inside and outside the party, and enhanced the confidence of the broad masses in party style improvement. Meanwhile, due to the serious attention given by the various local committees and the positive and effective measures, the counties and districts produced fairly obvious results in rectifying unhealthy tendencies. In the first place, they fairly successfully solved the problems of indiscriminate issuance of bonuses and material incentives, ordering high-quality clothes in violation of regulations and party and government organ cadres involving themselves in commerce and business. Next, they solved the problem of using power for private gain on the part of some leading cadres. Many areas also earnestly investigated problems of a business nature, such as using loans, grain and electrical power for private gain, and selected typical cases for public handling, thereby both checking unhealthy tendencies and educating the masses. In response to the people's strong dissatisfaction over the problem of using loans for private gain, the party group of Tianshui city's agricultural bank successively investigated 351 business and credit offices and discovered 286 improper loans totaling over 746,900 yuan and involving 85 party cadres and workers. The party group of the city agricultural bank and the basic level party branches firmly followed the principle of simultaneous investigation and rectification, promptly recalled the loans or set a time limit of repayment, and, according to the gravity of the circumstances, earnestly handled the persons involved. Meanwhile, they created and strengthened a responsible system for loan management by the various levels and won the favorable reaction of the masses. Third, they fairly successfully solved the problems of long overdue arrears in repayment of public money, diversion of funds, and taking more than the proper share of or privately dividing relief grain. Fourth, they cracked down on some corrupt practices in society. In the course of party consolidation, some areas and units earnestly dealt with instances of secretly watching pornographic tapes, gambling, taking drugs, and participating in feudal superstitious practices.

In close conjunction with the investigation of discipline violations, the various areas and units provided a vivid and intensive education on party spirit.

The various areas and units provided education on party spirit throughout the course of party consolidation and made it the basis of party style rectification. Many local jurisdictions assimilated the experiences of party spirit education conducted by the provincial and prefectural levels and, by means of study classes, party courses, public lectures, review of the party membership application, and study of model figures and advanced deeds, carried out an education in ideals and discipline. Meanwhile, they integrated party spirit education with solving the main problems found in their own units, especially cases of discipline violation, discussed each and every instance and case, organized seminars, selected typical instances for analyzing and drawing lessons from experiences, and improved the ideological and political qualities of the vast number of party members. As a result, many party members in various areas refused bribes and banquet invitations, yielded houses and worker recruitment quotas, disregarded compensation for extra work, consciously resisted and rectified unhealthy tendencies, honestly performed their official duties, and made contributions to the four modernizations.

They firmly followed the principle of governing the party strictly, earnestly inspected organizational handling and membership registration, and achieved rapid progress.

On the basis of analyzing the lessons learned from the experiences of party consolidation at the provincial and prefectural levels, the counties and districts gave attention to the problem of excessive leniency in organizational handling and membership registration, firmly followed the principle of governing the party strictly, and made earnest inspections. They strove to forestall the tendency of excessive leniency in the determination and handling of serious discipline violations and individuals making mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." The leaders of many local committees went to the lower levels to make concrete investigations, heard one by one the reports of discipline violations and key investigations, jointly scrutinized the determinations and suggestions on handling matters, accelerated the progress of case work, and basically synchronized investigative work with party consolidation. To date, 85 percent of the objectives of investigation have been clarified and prosecuted, thereby eliminating hidden troubles and purifying the party organization. In membership registration, they overcame the defect of low standard and lax requirements. In terms of the small number of controversial borderline members, many local committees analyzed and studied them case by case and checked them earnestly. According to the statistics of Pingliang, Gannan and Jinchang, after checking those party members participating in party consolidation, registration was granted to 17,720 persons, or 97.8 percent, postponed for 230, or 1.27 percent, and refused to 132 (including 21 expellees).

They firmly followed the principle of promoting reform and the economy by means of party consolidation and ensured their progress.

The party committees of the various party consolidation units each formed two groups to ensure the progress of party consolidation and economic work. Centering around the provincial party committee's and government's strategic guiding



ideology on Gansu's economy and four approaches, the various local committees based themselves firmly on reality, formulated the goals and measures for the economic growth of their own areas, strengthened party spirit by means of investigating the unhealthy tendencies, and eliminated many obstacles and resistance to reform and economic growth. Party consolidation heightened the enthusiasm of the vast number of party members in the four modernizations. The leading organs and cadres of the various levels improved their work style, enhanced their morale, made investigations and studies at lower levels, and promptly solved the specific problems in economic work and reform. All these produced a positive and promotive impact on the sustained, coordinated and steady development of Gansu's industry and agriculture and created an excellent situation of reform and economic work.

6080/13045

CSO: 4005/675

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI INTENSIFIES PARTY STYLE RECTIFICATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 86 p 1

[Article:: "Shaanxi's Discipline Inspection Commission Demands that Entire Party Participate in Party Style Rectification"]

[Text] The Shaanxi provincial discipline inspection work conference which concluded yesterday proposed the following: Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels throughout the province must fully mobilize themselves, study vigorously, implement the spirit of the central leaders' important speeches and instructions, follow the plans of the party Central Committee and provincial committee, activate, by means of new measures and a new zeal, the entire party to take part in party style rectification, earnestly improve the work style of party and government organs, relentlessly suppress the evil trends, strengthen the education of party members in party spirit, strictly tighten discipline, and vigorously initiate a new phase in discipline inspection.

Deputy party secretary and discipline inspection secretary Zhou Yaguang [0719 7161 0342] gave a speech on "earnestly implementing the strategic plans of the party Central Committee and making contributions to the basic improvement of Shaanxi's party style." After relaying the essence of the seventh plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, reviewing Shaanxi's work in the past year, and enumerating the serious unhealthy tendencies found in the province, he focused on the necessity to initiate promptly a new phase of all party members striving for the improvement of party style. He said: First of all, party committees at all levels must earnestly strengthen leadership in rectifying party style, and their top leaders must personally investigate and handle one or two major and important cases, take charge of the work of one of the units, inspect the party style of some units and, by their own practical acts, influence and motivate party organizations and cadres at all levels to devote themselves to party style rectification. All party committee members must clarify the division of labor, make specific assignments of responsibilities, exert themselves fully, and truly form the situation where the top men give the endeavor their personal attention, the responsible comrades concentrate their full effort, and the leaders divide the labor and perform the work. Meanwhile, the higher levels must supervise and activate the lower levels and, from the top to the bottom, implement the responsibility system whereby party committees at all levels directly devote

themselves to party style improvement and follow the practice of the division of labor and making specific assignments. Party organizations at all levels and their leading members must understand that the failure to exert themselves is the most serious dereliction and the failure to improve the party style of their own areas and units constitutes an important indicator of incompetence. The provincial committee declared that anyone failing to give serious attention to party style and exert himself will be replaced and dismissed. Next, in line with Comrade Chen Yun's instruction on "mobilizing and organizing the strengths of the whole party and society," they must fully activate all quarters in the party, make a concerted effort, coordinate all sides, and vigorously rectify the unhealthy tendencies. They must organize such leading party and government organs as people's congresses, governments and CPPCC's at all levels, mass organizations and party consolidation offices, and such pertinent departments as politics and law, organization, propaganda, finance, tax, industry and commerce, auditing, commodity price, and banking to participate in the work and fulfill their own particular roles. Thirdly, the leading cadres must exercise strict self-discipline, take the lead to rectify party style, and play an exemplary role. Under the situation where the whole party concentrates on party style improvement, those party members and cadres, especially the leaders, who remain indifferent and unconcerned and continue to ignore discipline, use power for private gain, and commit violations will be charged with sabotaging party style, dismissed from their posts, and handled according to circumstances.

Li Sengui [2621 2773 2710], member of the party standing committee and assistant chief of the provincial committee's leading group to crack down on serious economic crimes, made a speech on "improving understanding, strengthening leadership and continuing the intensive and sustained struggle against serious economic crimes."

Provincial party secretary Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628] also attended the meeting and made a statement. He emphasized the necessity for the whole party and all party committees to participate in party style improvement. The officials of party committees at all levels must take the lead to rectify party style, personally handle the major and important cases, advance in spite of difficulties, and truly improve party style.

The conference was held in Xian from 24 to 29 March.

6080/13045  
CSO: 4005/675

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA ACADEMY OFFICIAL ON DOUBLE-HUNDRED PRINCIPLE

OW192313 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2235 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Speech by (Jiang Siyi), deputy commandant of the PLA Academy of Military Sciences, entitled "The Double-Hundred Principle Must Also Be Carried Out In the Study of Military Affairs," delivered at 29 May forum to mark the 30th anniversary of the Double-Hundred Principle put forth by the CPC Central Committee--live or recorded]

[Text] Implementing the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is the only way to promote science. This principle must also be carried out in the study of military sciences and affairs. Due to successive political campaigns and decades of turmoils, the principle could not be implemented in the study of military affairs for more than 20 years from when it was first put forth in 1956. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee the PLA has experienced--as has the situation in the country as a whole--emancipation of the mind, which has enlivened the study of military affairs. This liveliness is reflected mainly in the growing awareness among the people of the importance and urgency of studying military affairs in peacetime. The ranks of personnel engaged in the study of military affairs have been replenished and expanded, and their research covers a broader and deeper area. Some comrades have begun the study of strategies for national defense and other military affairs. New subjects, such as lateral and overlapping scientific study, have been introduced and modern ways and means of study used. Academic exchanges inside and outside the PLA and the country are thriving. An unprecedented excellent situation prevails in the study of military affairs.

We are now in a new era of modernizing our national defense. Chairman of the Military Commission Deng Xiaoping has called for building the PLA into a powerful, modern, regular revolutionary army and Vice Chairman Yang Shankun has pointed out that our army building should be focused on modernization and that the PLA's modernization drive should advance in the course of reform. A victorious army should not be burdened by past successful experience. Unless we develop our military sciences we will become obsolete in view of the progression of warfare.

Many army comrades have already realized that in reforming the army, upgrading the weapons and equipment, restructuring the system and organization, and

training modern military personnel, it is necessary to modernize military ideology, including the formulation of a correct national defense strategy and study and discussion of new problems in a future war against aggression first of all. In a word, the reform of the PLA and modernization of our national defense must be guided by flourishing military sciences.

Obviously, such an arduous task in academic study cannot be completed by a handful of people. It is necessary to pool the wisdom and efforts of all and let a hundred schools of thought contend. The study of military affairs should be carried out by both leading and ordinary cadres, professional and amateur personnel, experienced and inexperienced soldiers, and military personnel on active duty and local cadres. By combining leaders and ordinary people and relying on the Double-Hundred Principle in studying military affairs we will certainly achieve greater progress.

In studying military affairs it is necessary to exercise democracy and ensure that all are equal as far as academic research is concerned. A person's position and administrative powers have nothing to do with study and truth. The PLA has a fine tradition of democracy in the three major fields [political, economic, and military democracy at the company level of the PLA]. Comrade Mao Zedong said in 1948: With regard to military democracy, in periods of training there must be mutual instruction between officers and soldiers and in periods of fighting the companies at the front must hold big and small meetings of various kinds--under the direction of the company leadership, the masses of soldiers should be aroused to discuss how to attack and capture enemy positions and how to fulfill combat tasks. Since it is necessary to arouse the masses of soldiers to conduct democratic discussion on how to attack and capture enemy positions, shouldn't military democracy be exercised and the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend be carried out in the study of military affairs?

Comrade Ye Jianying said: The PLA Academy of Military Sciences is precisely the type of organ where arguments frequently arise. We must practice debating and grasp the truth. To contend in the academic field is not class struggle.

We must adopt a scientific attitude in studying science. This means a realistic attitude. We must dare to seek truth from facts, to study the new situation, to discover new problems and explore and draw new conclusions conforming with objective reality. If we only cling to the classical works and books and see how our leaders act when we conduct scientific research, if we only say whatever our leaders and the classical works mention, if we decline to say anything our leaders and the classical works fail to mention, and if we quote remarks out of context as the subject of our scientific research, all we get are inapplicable theories, although such theories may be irrefutable. We must organically combine the study of history and facts with that of the future. Leadership at all levels must create conditions for conducting academic research by daring to seek truth from facts and probing for the truth. Such conditions constitute an important guarantee in developing military sciences.

As for the study of military sciences, it is necessary to review our past history. China may be considered a developed country as far as military theories are concerned. It is a nation of military strategy and tactics. In ancient

times, China had more than 2,000 books on military construction. Currently, some 500 such books are still available in print form. One, "The Art of War by Sun Zi" [as received] was written more than 2,400 years ago. It is the first world-renowned book on military strategy. In ancient times, proponents of the art of war were composed of military strategists, topologists, geomancers, tacticians, and so on. It is reported that they could be divided into more than 180 categories. Many of the military books are the result of the contention of a hundred schools of thought. The results of this contention in the Spring and Autumn Period and the Period of Warring States still affect the military thinking in the world today. "Protracted War," and other noted military works were written by Comrade Mao Zedong at a time when different views were contending with one another. They have immensely enriched Marxist military theory, and they are our precious heritage. A new situation of ever-increasing prosperity and rapid development will certainly arise in the field of military science as long as we continue the Double-Hundred Principle, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, in this great era of overall reform.

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CSO: 4005/805

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FU QUANYOU ATTENDS PLA MEETING ON REGULARIZATION

HK220546 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The opening ceremony of an on-the-spot meeting of the Chengdu Military Region on regularization was held in the Great Hall of the Chengdu Military Region yesterday evening. Attending the opening ceremony were leaders of the Chengdu Military Region, including Fu Quanyou, Wan Haifeng, Zhang Taiheng, Ma Binchen, Shao Nong, and (Wang Shiling).

Chengdu Military Region Deputy Commander Zhang Taiheng delivered the opening speech. He said: The Chengdu Military Region is holding the on-the-spot meeting on regularization because it wants to enhance all levels of leaders', cadres', and fighters' understanding of regularization and on the basis of regulations and orders, to unify the standard of regularization. The military region also wants to study and formulate specific measures and raise the regularization of the PLA units to a new plane so as to suit the strategic change in the guiding ideology of army building and the new situation emerging after the streamlining and reorganization of the PLA units.

During the on-the-spot meeting period, leaders and cadres of the military region will visit the spots of regularization in four different types of units of certain division, exchange experiences at a grassroots level, conduct academic discussions, and formulate plans.

/12232

CSO: 4005/805



MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARMY MICROBIOLOGIST COMMENDED--Guangzhou Military Region Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Zhang Zhongxian have signed an order awarding the title "Model Science and Technology Cadre in Selfless Contribution" to (Zhou Peian), a party member. (Zhou Peian) was for many years the assistant of the famous bacteriologist and virologist Li Zhenpian, and is now a microbiologist of considerable fame inside and outside the army. He has engaged in medical research for a long time and made major contributions. [Excerpt] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 28 Jun 86 HK] /8918

FORUM ON SUBTERRANEAN DEVELOPMENT--The Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission, the municipal Construction Commission, and the municipal Civil Defense Office jointly held a forum on the feasibility of developing and utilizing Shanghai's underground space at the municipal Civil Defense Office today. Vice Mayor Ni Tianzeng and Shanghai Garrison Commander Ba Zhongtan, as well as experts of various fields--a total of over 100 people--attended the forum. Vice Mayor Ni said: In the future, due consideration must be given both to peacetime and wartime needs in urban construction. We must devise a good model for the study of the development and utilization of underground space and provide scientific data for long-term urban construction. Through evaluation, a feasibility report on the development and utilization of underground space in Shanghai was adopted at the forum. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jun 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4005/808

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

PRC-U.S. 'SECRET TALKS'--The U.S. press has disclosed the contents of recent secret talks between Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi and U.S. military representatives concerning military cooperation between the two countries. According to the U.S. press, China will supply radio monitored intelligence on its neighboring countries to the United States. Chinese departments concerned believe that the United States has deliberately leaked the secret to worsen relations between China and its neighboring states. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 22 Jun 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/806

TAIWAN

## KUOMINTANG'S PERSONNEL CHANGES ANALYZED

Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI in Chinese No 196, 1 May 86 pp 46-48

[Article by Lin Heng [2651 1854]: "Personnel Changes at the Third Plenary Session of Kuomintang's Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] From the new "four up, four down" composition of the Kuomintang Central Committee and the changes in order of names, one can see that Chiang Ching-kuo is indeed systematically making plans for the succession.

The interest inside and outside the country in the Third Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Committee was based mainly on the hope of break-throughs in policies and personnel. The 3 days of the meeting have brought disappointment in terms of the former, while signs of the latter seem to be detectable. The published roster of the Kuomintang Central Committee, the piece de resistance, indicates that, though calm on the surface, Chiang Ching-kuo is indeed privately making plans for succession, except in a relatively subtle manner.

### New "Four Up, Four Down" Composition

The 31 Central Committee members, in order, selected by Chiang Ching-kuo are as follows:

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Yen Chia-kan [0917 1367 3227]      | 2. Hsieh Tung-min [6200 2639 7036]      |
| 3. Li Teng-hui [2621 6260 6540]       | 4. Ku Cheng-kang [6253 2973 4854]       |
| 5. Huang Shao-ku [7806 1421 6253]     | 6. Yu Kuo-hua [0205 0948 5478]          |
| 7. Ni Wen-ya [0242 2429 0068]         | 8. Yuan Shou-ch'ien [5913 1343 6197]    |
| 9. Kao K'uei-yuan [7559 7608 0337]    | 10. Shen Ch'ang-huan [3088 2490 3562]   |
| 11. Li Kuo-ting [2621 0948 7844]      | 12. Wang T'i-wu [3769 1912 0710]        |
| 13. Lin Yang-kang [2651 3152 3263]    | 14. Yu Chi-chung [0151 4764 1813]       |
| 15. Huang Tsun-ch'iu [7806 1415 4428] | 16. Hung Shou-nan [3163 1108 0589]      |
| 17. Sung Ch'ang-chih [1345 7022 1807] | 18. Hao Po-ts'un [6787 2672 2625]       |
| 19. Li Huan [2621 3562]               | 20. Ch'iu Ch'uang-huan [6726 0482 3562] |
| 21. Wu Po-hsiung [0702 0130 7160]     | 22. Lien Chan [6647 2069]               |
| 23. Shih Ch'i-yang [2457 0796 2254]   | 24. Ku Chen-fu [6581 2182 3940]         |
| 25. Ts'ao Sheng-fen [2580 5110 5358]  | 26. Ch'en Li-an [7115 1462 1344]        |
| 27. Ho I-wu [0149 1355 2976]          | 28. Lin T'ing-sheng [2651 2185 3932]    |
| 29. Kao Yu-jen [7559 5148 0088]       | 30. Hsu Shui-te [6079 3055 1795]        |
| 31. Chang Chien-pang [1728 1696 6721] |   |

Among them, Li Huan, Wu Po-hsiung, Shih Ch'i-yang, and Ch'en Li-an are new appointees, replacing Sun Yun-hsuan [1327 6663 3894], Ma Chi-chuang [7456 4764 1104], Chao Tzu-ch'i [6392 5261 7871], and Yen Chen-hsing [7051 2182 5281], who were relieved of their offices.

Besides the specific changes, in terms of the composition of the Central Committee as a whole, the changes increased the proportion of members of Taiwan origin. The addition of Wu Po-hsiung and Shih Ch'i-yang, both Taiwanese, has raised the proportion between Taiwanese and those of other provinces to 14 to 17, which is a record. Moreover, among the four new members, three of them are around 50 years of age, dropping the average age from 71 to 68. Many of Taiwan's newspapers and periodicals endorsed these two changes as the concrete expressions of the Kuomintang's endeavor to bring in more Taiwanese and younger people and attributed political significance to them. In fact, in terms of the composition of the Central Committee, sometimes the significance of the surface is greater than the substance. For instance, for those elected because of their official function or profession, it does not mean that each and every one of them has real power. Therefore, one cannot necessarily make a judgment just from the surface changes represented by some statistical figures, but must look at the matter in conjunction with other factors.

Among the four Central Committee members relieved of their offices in the re-election, Sun Yun-hsuan, advisor to the Presidential Office, had medical problems and was unable to attend regular committee meetings. Though there was a superabundance of media coverage on him for a time, and some people even felt that, in view of his satisfactory recovery and clear thinking, it was possible for Chiang Ching-kuo to reappoint him to an important post, such conjectures have apparently been dispelled, and Sun Yun-hsuan will be absent from Taiwan's inner political circle from now on. Ma Chi-chuang was also relieved of his post because of his inability to participate regularly in party and government policymaking, but his reason is that, as a representative stationed in Japan, he has to remain abroad throughout the year. Thus, his dismissal has no direct bearing on his political fortune, and he can still be regarded as a potent factor. Yen Chen-hsing's senility and advanced age are common knowledge. As general secretary of the Kuomintang Central Committee Policy Commission, due to the customary prohibition against a full-time party affairs officer holding a concurrent post as a Central Committee member, Chao Tzu-ch'i, when offered a choice by Chiang Ching-kuo, relinquished his membership on the committee. The move had nothing to do with the rise and fall of his personal power.

#### Bright Stars of Tomorrow

In terms of the new Central Committee members, Li Huan has the substance as well as the title. Though the promotions of Wu Po-hsiung and Shih Ch'i-yang are of a certain significance, due to their positions (both ministers), the potential of their election is relatively high. As for Ch'en Li-an, it is believed that his ascent had something to do with his status as an offspring

of the deceased vice president Ch'en Ch'eng. There are many differences in the background, experience, and potential of the four individuals.

Many people call Li Huan's rise to the Central Committee a "second spring." After many years on the sidelines since the Chung-li incident, the description of his reentry into the power center as the minister of education is rather appropriate. Almost none can surpass the 69-year-old Li Huan's experience in party and government affairs, and he has very close contact with many Taiwanese political figures. Half of the 14 Taiwanese Central Committee members were trained or promoted by him. Such special yet extensive political connections make one feel that he will play a more important role in Taiwan's political scene in the future. It has been predicted by some that, in addition to becoming chief of the Executive Yuan, he may succeed to the post of one of the "three major secretaries," namely general secretary of the Presidential Office, that of the National Security Commission, and that of the Central Party Department.

A native of Taiwan's T'ao-yuan County, Wu Po-hsiung, age 47, is a graduate of Ch'eng-kung University's industrial and commercial management department. He served as a member of the provincial legislative assembly, magistrate of T'ao-yuan County, and chairman of the Kuomintang Central Committee Secretariat and is currently minister of internal affairs. He comes from a well-to-do family. In addition to his father and paternal and maternal uncles, who were in politics, and his cousin Lin I-t'ing [2651 0168 1694] also served as a member of the provincial legislative assembly for several terms. His can be called an illustrious family. Besides the customary practice in previous sessions of including the internal affairs minister in the Central Committee, his election was connected with his background and his bureaucratic expertise. He is a new Taiwanese eminence who is rich in potential.

A native of Taiwan's Tai-chung City, the 51-year-old Shih Ch'i-yang has a Master of Law degree from Taiwan University and an LL.D from West Germany's Heidelberg University. He served as vice chairman of the Kuomintang's youth work committee, deputy chief of the Ministry of Education's standing committee and its political affairs committee, and deputy chief of the Legal Affairs Ministry's political affairs department and is currently minister of legal affairs. In the sixties, Shi Ch'i-yang enjoyed some minor fame in Taiwan's intellectual community. As a contemporary of Wei T'ing-ch'ao [7614 1694 2600], Li Ao [2621 2407], and Ch'en Ku-ying [7115 7849 2019], his views were almost identical with theirs. At the inception of TA-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE] in the seventies, he was among the 100-plus members of the publishing committee. Nevertheless, subsequently he gradually broke away from TA-HSUEH in thinking and finally embarked on a bureaucratic career. His election to the Central Committee this time was a surprise to many people, because, in spite of his higher qualifications and his personal friendship with the Chiang family, Li Yuan-ts'u [2621 0337 4662], former minister of legal affairs, had never been admitted to the committee. In comparison, whether Shih Ch'i-yang's rise portends another bright beginning of his political future, is purely in consideration of his "ministerial level," or has some other special significance remains to be seen.

The eldest son of deceased vice president Ch'en Ch'eng and one of the handful of fortune's favorites going abroad to study after graduating from senior middle school, Ch'en Li-an can be considered a most ardent "Western factionalist." Returning to Taiwan after completing his studies, he won the recognition of Wang Yung-ch'ing [3769 3057 1987] and was appointed principal of the Ming-chih Industrial School formed by Wang Yung-ch'ing's Taiwan plastics enterprise, thereby becoming, at age 33, the youngest principal of Taiwan's five specialized schools. Chiang Ching-kuo, then deputy chief of the Executive Yuan, personally offered his congratulations. After a year and a half, Ch'en Li-an joined the Ministry of Education and thereafter enjoyed smooth sailing with several promotions and transfers. One's general impression of him is that he acts with deliberation and stresses method, and his views are original yet earnest. Besides consideration of his father, one believes that such qualities are a reason for the serious attention given him. As for the political significance of his promotion to the Central Committee, generally there are two views: first, the rise of the young and vigorous "Western faction" made possible its admission for the first time to the Kuomintang power center. Second, the extant influence of Ch'en Ch'eng's gigantic contingent of followers (generally known as the "forum faction") shifted its support to Ch'en Li-an. Chiang Ching-kuo attempted to appease them through this appointment, hoping that, in the course of the coming days, Ch'en Li-an will play a balancing role. Nevertheless, there are those who are concerned that, by so doing, Ch'en Ch'eng's influence may possibly take advantage of the opportunity to reemerge and gradually take on an important role in the party.

#### Hidden Meaning in the Sequential Order of Names

Besides the minor "four up, four down" personnel changes, the strongest reflection of Chiang Ching-kuo's intent in succession is the sequential order of the names of Central Standing Committee members.

First of all, the most obvious is Li Teng-hui, skipping from ninth to third, who is preceded only by Yen Chia-kan and Hsieh Tung-min. Yen is currently the only ex-president, and Hsieh the only ex-vice president. Their rankings are somewhat "honorary" in nature. That Li Teng-hui, an incumbent vice president, is ranked third, taking precedence over many party and government elders, is an entirely different matter. Prior to the Third Plenary Session, rumor had it that Li Teng-hui could possibly become a vice party chairman. In terms of consolidating his position in the party, the conjecture denoted a practical necessity, but the result showed that Chiang Ching-kuo did not do so. Possibly it was not because of hesitancy, but because of timing. Concerned over objections in the party, he adopted this rather subtle compromise, achieving the goal of elevating Li Teng-hui, while forestalling complaints in the party. It can be called a brilliant move.

Next, Yu Kuo-hua was promoted from 13th to 6th, covering a wider spread than Li Teng-hui. Moreover, the four new members all belong in Yu's cabinet, thereby sharply raising the number of cabinet members in the committee to nine and indicating that the Yu cabinet, rather than stepping down, will become more stable.

Third, the names of Huang Tsun-ch'iu and Hung Shou-nan were also noticeably moved up, indicating a fairly strong possibility of their promotion as heads of the Supervisory and Judicial Yuan.

The last concerns changes of the military. Though their number in the list remains four, Sung Ch'ang-chih and Hao Po-ts'un were dropped from 14th and 15th to 17th and 18th, respectively. That the number remains unchanged very possibly was in consideration of the fact that, as it had already been reduced from 10 at the very beginning to the current 4, any further reduction would make it difficult to stabilize morale. But whether the drop in ranking indicates Chiang Ching-kuo's attempt to prove, by practical action, his "cannot and will not" determination can only be verified by time.

In addition, according to the observations of Wang Sheng's [3769 8512] circumstances by those present at the meeting, the possibility of his reemergence can be said to be almost nil. Reportedly, the authorities concerned originally even hoped that he would not return to Taiwan to attend the meeting, but in view of the "ambassadors' conference" immediately following the Third Plenary Session, his absence from both meetings might arouse unnecessary conjectures in the outside world. Thus, he was permitted to return, but was cautioned against saying too much while in Taiwan. In view of the fact that, as a solitary figure in the 3 days of the meeting, he was shunned by others, one may say that he has completely departed from Taiwan's power circle.

#### Outline of Collective Leadership

From the above analyses, one can see that Chiang Ching-kuo is indeed systematically making plans for the succession, except that he follows a relatively conservative and gradual approach, refraining from major personnel and policy changes. From his newly minted list of committee members, one can see roughly the outline of the collective leadership of the "latter Chiang Ching-kuo period." Though in terms of the future development of the individuals, observers often differ in their views. Generally speaking, everyone supports Li Teng-hui as the ceremonial head of state, while actual power is distributed evenly among a group of leadership talents.

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CSO: 4005/711



TAIWAN

INTELLECTUALS' VIEWS ON MAJOR ISSUES SURVEYED

Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI in Chinese No 196, 1 May 86 pp 48-49

[Article by T'ang Ming-shih [0781 2494 2457]: "Opinion Poll: Taiwan's Issues in the Eyes of Intellectuals"]

[Excerpts] An opinion poll of several thousand college professors indicates that Taiwan's intellectuals generally do not support the major policies of the Taiwan government, but they feel a cautious optimism toward the PRC.

Recently, a nongovernmental polling organization made a written survey of several hundred college professors in Taiwan. The result indicates that the scholars generally do not support the major policies of the government, but, in terms of changes in the next 5 years in the PRC, they take a cautiously optimistic attitude. The significance deserves attention.

The survey entitled "Questionnaire of Professors' Views on Major Current Issues of the State" was sponsored by the "Opinion Poll Association of the Republic of China." The questionnaire, composed of 6 rather sensitive questions, was sent to close to 3,000 lecturers, assistant professors, and professors at 9 universities. By the end of March, over 700 replies, or 23 percent, were received. As the survey was in form of unsigned correspondence, and there was neither advertising nor a follow-up, the result was very good.

Sensitive Answers to Sensitive Questions

The contents and results of the questionnaire are as follows:

1. The first question concerns the effect of the political appeal of "unifying China with the Three People's Principles." It is divided into three parts, namely, Taiwan, the mainland, and overseas Chinese. As a whole, the effect of the appeal diminishes in the order of Taiwan, the mainland, and overseas Chinese. Mainly working on Taiwan's own people, "unifying China with the Three People's Principles" cannot be deemed a successful appeal. What is rather peculiar is that the number of answers taking a totally negative view is largest in regard to "Taiwan." The large proportion of those answering "not clear" in regard to the mainland and overseas Chinese is probably connected with Taiwan's morbid news blockade. Or, because the appeal is impractical, overseas Chinese very seldom discuss their views, and people have no way to ascertain the effect.

2. The second question concerns the assessment of possible changes in the next 5 years in the PRC. The result shows that, whether in politics, economics, standard of living, or human rights, most Taiwan scholars take a positive attitude toward changes on the mainland in recent years. Even those anticipating political struggles and economic dislocations in the next 5 years feel that they will be "not serious." While there has been a general increase in mainland news reports in Taiwan in recent years, they consist almost entirely of negative information. Even thus, any mention of economic dislocation necessarily implies liberalization; any discussion of power struggle intimates major political changes and the promotion of younger men--two sides to the same coin--and scholars paying regular attention to mainland information can naturally sense the direction of change.

3. In terms of reactions at home and abroad to Taiwan's countermeasure of "no contact, no negotiation, and no compromise" to the CPC's proposal of "one country, two systems" and united-front policy of "three opens," the majority expresses disapproval. But the result is not new. Since the beginning of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] issue, the popular desire for change has been strong. It is something which the authorities concerned should be well aware of, but to date, there has been no sign of change in the rigid policy.

4. How should the functions of the popular opinion mechanism of the central government be improved? Over 60 percent of the respondents suggested a general election or, short of that, at least an increase in the number of representatives. Due to the imminence of the election of central popular opinion representatives at the end of the year, many people, realizing the impracticality of a general reelection, demanded an increase in the number of by-elections, with the hope that the Kuomintang would bring it up at the Third Plenary Session of its Central Committee, but they were disappointed. Naturally, the absence of discussion at the meeting does not mean that there may not be an increase at a later time, but it was to some extent a manifestation of indifference to popular will. Another point concerns diversities in the political attitude of scholars of different provinces. While most of them advocate a general reelection, as for whether the number of mainland representatives should be retained, most professors of mainland province origin favor its retention, while those of Taiwan origin advocate its abolition. Meanwhile, in regard to Question No 6 discussed below, professors of mainland province origin attach a greater importance to "maintaining legally constituted authority" and "succession of leaders" than do the Taiwanese.

5. In terms of the handling of the ADB issue, the result coincides with Question No 3. As the answers were in free form, it was rather difficult to classify them. If arranged carefully, the answers of the first group, constituting over 60 percent, should be: retain membership, actively participate in international affairs, adopt a flexible policy in regard to name, preserve channels of international contact, and, in regard to opposition to the united front, take actual benefit as the premise of consideration, in order to avoid miring oneself in isolation. Answers classified under the second group, constituting 15 percent, indicate that "government authorities handling the matter seem to be passive, and their method and attitude tend

to be negative and stubborn. They should devise a way of handling by active discussion." That the views are expressed in such a detailed and thorough manner to a question calling for free-form answers indicates the respondents' deep concern for the country, and government authorities should indeed pay them serious attention.

6. In regard to difficulties confronting Taiwan in the next 5 years, over 70 percent consider public security, corruption of social mood, unemployment, and environmental pollution the four major issues and latent worries, indicating a much higher standard concerning the quality of life. It is an encouraging phenomenon, but it also reveals that the deterioration of Taiwan's public security and environment has reached an intolerable degree. In addition, international standing, the succession, and legally constituted authority remain issues of concern to the scholars.

#### Serious Attention to the Poll Urged

As high-level intellectuals of a nation, college professors have the capacity for independent judgment and are not easily influenced by government propaganda; therefore, they should be deemed qualified to represent the "middle class intellectuals stratum" in their attitude toward the state. Unlike Western countries, Taiwan does not pay much attention to public opinion polls, but for the fact that a country's own scholars show no support of its major policies is something which cannot be ignored. Though it is gratifying that the quarters concerned exerted no pressure on the sensitive survey, either in the course of polling or after publication, the absence of pressure alone is inadequate, and the most important thing is to pay serious attention to its results and make appropriate adjustments in pertinent policies in the future.

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